THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PORTER'S FIGURES.

THE STORY OF AN UNKNOWN ENGLISH LAD.

From Poverty to Prominence in a Few Years—The Leading Authority on Political Economy. American Cities and the Debts They Carry—Character of Immigrants.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

ON THE TRAIN, August 23.—In 1869, the good ship Calabria, brought an English lad eighteen years of age, to New York. The youngster did not have an acquaintance on this continent, and six pounds and a stout heart made up the sum of his possessions. He drifted westward and engaged as a farm hand at $12 a month. There he made a good plough boy, and in a year or so had a reputation for pitching hay that filled the county.

The other day when President Arthur was making up the commission for the revision of the tariff, there was one name that commended itself to all classes—one appointment that was made as a matter of course, and around which the other appointments were grouped. This was Robert P. Porter, the English boy, who came over in 1869, and who less than ten years ago was a field hand, and, with the laborers on a western farm, working for thirty cents a day.

I do not think this country, so prolific in opportunities, offered and embraced, can show so rapid an advancement in so bad a field, as this has been. Political economy is the study of a lifetime, and to comprehend the details, much less the purpose, of the industrial growth of America is quite as much. And yet in hardly six years this foreign youngster, without acquaintance or relation, has come from the humblest walk of life to be our most intelligent writer on economic questions, an authority on all industrial topics, and on the tariff, debt and taxation and such matters without an equal. When the scope of the census of 1880 was fairly set and it was determined to make it the completest work ever done, this youngster, then only 27 years of age, was sent for, made second only to General Walker, given absolute carte blanche as to money, men and methods, and told to cover the subject of debt, taxation and cities. The result is two volumes of 800 pages each, from his own hand, that are miracles of industry and ability, besides many other books prepared under his direction.

The history of his rise is a simple one. At the suggestion of a friend, who saw in the thoughtful boy something more than a mere laborer, he wrote some articles for a little paper in Rockford, Illinois His work, though crude and casual, was satisfactory, and the editor offered him $4 per week to go on the paper regularly. Once in this field he became very much interested in the growth of certain western cities, concerning which he wrote letters to the Chicago Inter-Ocean. He speedily saw that there were great and essential lessons, underlying the details of urban growth in America, and many dangerous tendencies. The difficulty in interpreting the meaning of all this enormous expansion was that there were no reliable data, and no system under which they could be gathered. Fascinated at once with the mystery and the meaning of the subject he determined to devote his life to devising some scheme by which its surface could be defined and its undercurrents made plain. In the meantime he had been called to an editorial desk in the Inter-Ocean office, and attracted general attention. The rest is public history. One thing further may be told. Last year he visited England. While in London he was the honored guest of the Political Economy club, the oldest and most exclusive club in England. Of its thirty-five members fifteen are or have been members of the English cabinet, and Mr. Gladstone is himself a member. It was a dazzling honor for so young a man to sit vis-a-vis with these men by Mr. Gladstone's side, as the invited guest of the evening. It was enough to turn the head of the stout hearted lad who, friendless and obscure, had left England a few years before. Of the fierce and plucky struggle in America he brought back but one scar—a long, seared line on his left arm, torn by a pitchfork as he fell one day from the peak of a hay heap, piled up by his own hands at thirty cents a day.

GOSSIP OF OUR CITIES.

I had a talk with Mr. Porter on yesterday and asked him how many cities there were in the country.

"There are 12,000 townships," he said, "that have a financial existence—that is that have a form of government and the power to raise money. There are 8,000 townships additional without financial existence There are, however only 311 American cities in the true sense of the word—that is, cities with over 7,500 inhabitants."

"What debt do these cities owe?"

"A trifle over $600,000,000. The rapid growth of manufactures in America has increased the percentage of urban population which of course increased the debts of cities. The city debts have grown 133 per cent since 1870—the county debts 8 per cent—while the state debts have decreased 25 per cent. This decrease in state debts is due to heavy payments made by New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and to the repudiation or readjustment of the debts of many southern states."

"Do you think the limit of city debts has been nearly reached?"

"Yes, in many states—most of them, perhaps—there is a constitutional limit against cities mortgaging more than a certain per cent of their property. This is usually—as in the case of Georgia—seven per cent. In most cases this limit has been reached. There will be more caution in making debts in the future."

"Hasn't the city borne the expense of most of the improvement?"

"That depends on the section. In New England the city is the main agent. In the south the state is the main agent. In the west it is the county. With you the county has but little function. And yet Georgia is, with the exception of Texas, the only county-making state in the union. It has made more counties in the past few years than all the states put together. But as you don't allow your counties to do anything of importance it doesn't matter much. There are 2,400 counties in the United States."

"What is the main item for which the debt of American cities was made?"

"Water works. There stands charged to this one item $142,000,000, or one-fourth the entire municipal debt of the country. It is usually a good debt, however, and one that carries itself. In Massachusetts alone the revenue from water works is $3,000,000. After water works the debt is divided between gas works, public buildings, education and streets."

"What is the highest taxed city in America?"

"Boston is the highest taxed city in the world, It spends more on the education of its children alone than is raised for all purposes by Birmingham England, though the latter is the larger city. There is no such city as Boston. It has 105,000 females to 100,000 males, and yet so thrifty are her spinsters that while 14,000 people own the $127,000,000 of government bonds owned in New York, $40,000,000 held in Massachusetts are divided among 16,000 holders."

"How does the distribution of women to men hold out?"

"The proportion decreases as we go westward. In New England the females are most numerous. In the middle states about equal. In Illinois the women are 97 to 100 and in California 60 to 100."

"What has been the result of your investigation of the affairs of American cities?"

"Hopeful in every sense. I have found the debt smaller than was generally supposed and as a rule well invested. You see, with everything new and everything to do it was necessary to create an enormous debt. Most of the cities have finished their most important public work and many are reducing their debt annually. For example, your city Atlanta will, in the present decade, reduce its debt nearly a half a million Of all the cities, Washington, which owes $127 per capita, is the only important one that is debt-ridden to a degree. Chicago only owes $13 a head city debt. I was astonished, however, to find that the chief English cities had grown as rapidly as the leading American cities. Take the eight first cities of each country, omitting Chicago, and the English cities hold their own with us. Omitting Chicago, Salford, England, just across from Manchester, has shown the most remarkable growth of any city in the hundred thousands."

THE GROWTH OF THE VARIOUS SECTIONS.

"What about the comparative growth of the sections of the country?"

"The west has grown 36 per cent, the south 25 per cent, the middle states 11 per cent, and New England 6 per cent. I do not think the south has grown as rapidly as the figures indicate. Her large percentage is due to the fact that the census of 1870 was taken inefficiently. Her proper percentage of growth is about 15 per cent."

"What is the most remarkable feature of the census as developed to you?"

"The growth of the business and manufactures of the west. We had all realized that in an agricultural way the west had grown with enormous rapidity. But no one had a conception of what she had done in the way of manufactures. For example, I was talking to the Mayor of Birmingham the other day, and he said that of course the vast agricultural region of the west would favor free trade and thought it might be relied on to throw the balance against protection. He thought the west was all prairie, and was astounded when I told him that out of $70,000,000 worth of agricultural implements manufactured in America, six western states made 65 per cent—when I gave him an idea of the immense iron mines and mills of the Lake Superior region—that the west, which less than 1 per cent. of the population of the country eight decades ago, now has 35 per cent. of it, and that she had 124,000 factories with one thousands millions capital and one million operatives.

THE FOREIGN AND THE NATIVE POPULATION.

"How does the percentage of foreign population as compared to native show up?"

"Do you know there you hit a popular fallacy. From the immense inflow of immigrants the impression has gained that foreigners are running over us and that we are losing the American character of our population. Nothing could be further wrong. The percentage of foreign born people in America is getting less continually. There are more people born than come in by ships. The thousands who arrive here to-day bear American born children, or marry Americans. The percentage of aliens in the sense of birth is constantly decreasing and is less now than it was ten years ago."

"The character of the immigrants is better than ever, is it not?"

"Much better I think. It is a notable fact that England sent over last year 87,000 people while Ireland only sent 80,000. It is generally supposed though that Ireland is emptying herself into America and England doing nothing. The English immigrants are as a class, I believe, the best. They amalgamate so thoroughly and so rapidly. They melt into the general population and do not stand out in knots and bumps. For example do you ever hear of any party or faction pandering to the "English vote?" We hear of the Irish vote and the German vote, etc, but never of the English vote."

"Many of the English who come over are paupers are they not?"

"Why, no. Why should a pauper wish to leave England? In no country on earth do paupers fare so well. Out of 24,000,000 people there are 1,000,000 paupers, and the "workus" in which they are housed and fed at parish expense is much better than the tenement house of this country. Of the rights of paupers, Labouchere spoke pointedly when he said, commenting on the petition of one of the princes for a marriage annuity: "Here we have the two extremes. At the lower end of the scale the pauper asks for his bread, his meat and his mug of beer; at the other, the prince asks for a sum with which to support his dignity. Such is the cold blooded equity of our law that the pauper demands, while the prince begs." I saw a pauper who came over here and settled in Illinois. He speedily returned to England, and remarked that while England had several thousand "workuses," some of which are palatial, Illinois had only three or four. The English pauper will never leave England for this country."

THE COST OF THE CENSUS.

"What will be the cost of the census, and when it will be finished."

It will cost $5,000,000. The work was begun in 1879 and will be finished in '83, making five years of solid work. Of course it will be the completest work of the kind ever done. The English census cost only $142,000, and was begun and completed in one night. Late one evening the officers left printed lists at each house in the kingdom, and next gathered them up entirely finished. The American scheme is an entirely new one, and very much more comprehensive. The greatest difficulty we had was in establishing some uniform basis of assessment, taxation and administration. We found that every state had a different scheme for its state, county and city government. In Delaware, for example, the counties are divided into the old "hundreds" of the English law.

When I began my work I found it necessary to visit the capital of every state in the union and make personal study of its governmental schemes. At last I succeeded in reaching a common basis, and the result is a most satisfactory showing, but the books will be out in a short time, and then the public can judge for itself." H. W. G.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The Sugar Interest Presented in a Letter from Louisiana Giving the Cost of Labor, Etc.

BOSTON, Mass., August 26.—Mr. F. M. Ames spoke before the tariff commission on the subject of sugar. He read a letter from Louisiana, giving the cost to the Louisiana planters of labor in producing sugar compared with the cost under slave labor in Louisiana, which is three or four times the cost of labor in the sugar districts of Cuba. The former pay about 4 6-10 cents per pound, and the latter 1½ cent for labor. There was 350,000 people in Louisiana alone depending on the industry. Perhaps if the duty were removed upon any other article imported the planter might be able to hold his own. The constant agitation of the tariff question discouraged the planter from making any improvements. The other disadvantage for the planter is the annual flood pouring down from the north, but this, it is hoped, the general government will be able to rectify. In reply to Commissioner Kenner he stated that he resided two months of the year in Louisiana. Louisiana and neighboring states, with proper protection, could make more than enough sugar for the whole United States. The polarescope is used on the plantation to test the quality of the juice and sugar product.

Political Movements.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—The convention of the greenbacker labor party to-day nominated Dr. William H. Hire for the second district. Dr. Hire accepted in a brief speech, promising to remain in the field till the polls are closed. After adopting a strong greenback platform the convention adjourned.

GALVESTON, August 26.—The News' Palestine dispatch says the democrats of the second district have renominated Judge Reagan for congress by acclamation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 26.—The democratic state convention has been called for October 4th.

WOLSELEY'S FIRST FIGHT

HOW THE BATTLE RAGED ALL THROUGH THE DAY.

The Egyptians Found in Greater Numbers than Was Expected—The Opening Attack—The Return Fire—The Retreat of the Egyptian Forces Under Cover of Night.

LONDON, August 26.—The blockade of the Egyptian coast was established yesterday. Sir Garnet Wolseley's dispatches, dated Ismailia, 25th, evening, report that Friday's operations against Arabi were entirely successful. He flanked the Egyptians at Mahsameh railway station, which he took, routing the enemy with considerable loss, taking five Krupp guns, 75 railway carriages laden with provisions and a large quantity of ammunition and rifles. Wolseley's losses were not over a dozen killed and wounded, but 48 cases of sunstroke occurred, one fatal. Wolseley gives high praise to all his soldiers Following up his advantage he took possession of a lock on the fresh water canal, which gives command of the safe route across the desert to the cultivated lands of the Delta. The Times has the following dispatch: Ismailia, August 25.—This morning the enemy turned out of their strong position near Rameses station, and retreated, leaving their camp behind them. They took some guns with them. The enemy's loss in the fighting is estimated by some as high as 400. A dispatch from Ismailia to the Standard says the enemy throughout the fight declined to come to close quarters. The troops behaved well. They were all day without water or food, after marching ten miles through heavy sand. The enemy's cavalry swept around the British right flank, but did not come within striking distance. The Egyptian fire was too hot for the Life Guards to cross over towards them. The British infantry passed the day lying down behind the banks and in ditches. After the engagement on Thursday General Wolseley rode into Ismailia and returned late in the evening. Reinforcements arrived during the night, but the guns not until early next morning, having had great difficulty to get through the sand. At daylight it was found to the great disappointment of our men that the main body of the army had withdrawn. The Egyptian artillery fought well and fired much more accurately than at Kafr el Dwar. The infantry were contemptible and the cavalry little better. Many of both those arms were observed breaking from the ranks and dispersing under our fire of shell.

THE ENEMY'S RETREAT.

The Daily News has the following dispatch from Ismailia: Rameses and Birket el Mansameh were occupied yesterday by the British. The losses were small on both sides. The enemy retreated to Lake Maxama. The Life Guards captured eight prisoners who were dressed as ordinary peasants, but carried arms. Two of them had long Arab muzzle loaders, the others carrying Remington rifles. The enemy's scouts displayed great boldness. The enemy was much stronger than we expected. They had a number of cavalry and spread them out in a semi-circle. We soon perceived train after train of reinforcements arriving. Our guns commenced firing at 11 o'clock. At first our fire was very weakly responded to, but in the afternoon the rebels threw three shot to our one. They produced, however, very little effect. The fire of the enemy, though fairly good for amateurs, was not correct. Altogether our men and horses withstood the heat of the sun very well. A launch had been sent up the canal with two guns. The siege train will probably be ready to-morrow with forty pounders. The Thirteenth Bengal cavalry will land to-morrow.

THE PORTE IN COUNCIL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26.—The council of ministers, under the presidency of the sultan, is now sitting at the palace to decide definitely in regard to the convention with England and other pending questions. Lord Dufferin firmly maintains that Turkish troops shall only be allowed to disembark at Rosetta, Damiatta or Aboukir, and catagorically refuses to permit their landing at Alexandria, Port Said or Suez. Lord Dufferin, British ambassador, has promised that the pilgrims to Mecca will be permitted to traverse Suez canal as usual.

APPLYING FOR MORE TROOPS.

LONDON, August 26.—The Standard says it has reason to believe that General Wolseley has applied for more troops. This, it adds, probably means the third division of the army corps, now mobilizing at Aldershot.

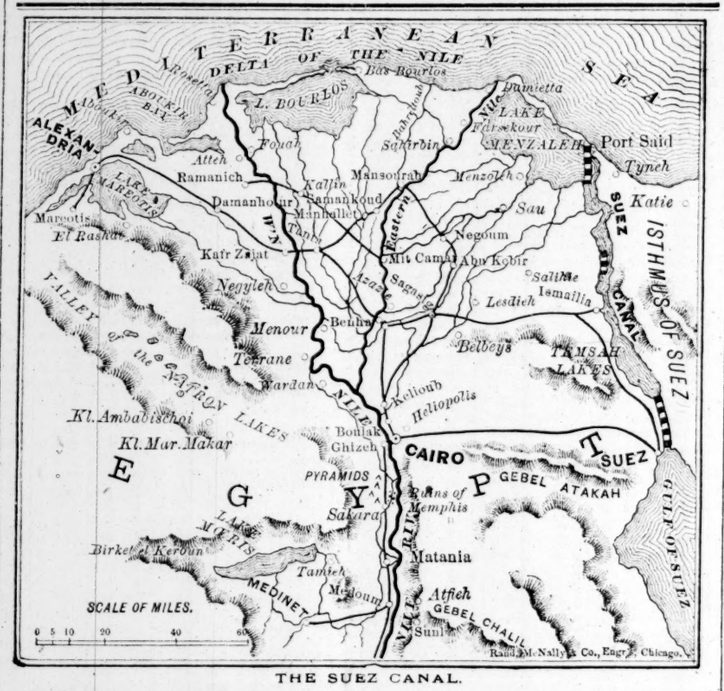
ALEXANDRIA, August 26.—It is stated on good authority that two thousand Albanians have been enlisted for service in Egypt in the quarantine and other departments, as it is feared that the native troops cannot be trusted. Troops are urgently required at the quarantine station at Moses Well, near Suez, as the attitude of the Bedouins there is threatening.

The Southern Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—The price current says: "The crop reports from the southern Atlantic states are generally favorable but portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Alabama complain of too much rain, causing shedding of the bolls and retarding the packing. Some worms are also mentioned, supposed to be the second crop, but it is thought, too late to do much damage.

The Egyptian Cotton Crop.

ALEXANDRIA, August 26.—Advices from the interior represent the cotton crop as having suffered considerably, owing to the want of irrigation.



THE SUEZ CANAL.

The map of the Suez canal, above presented, will be of assistance to the reader in following the operations of General Wolseley, for which the canal is to serve as the base. The isthmus through which the canal runs is a neck of sand about about ninety miles in width, and at no point more than 150 feet above the level of the sea. The soil consists of loose and shifting sand, except at Serapeum, where there is rock. The length of the canal, from entrance to entrance, is 96.7 miles, and the established surface width is about 328 feet, except in difficult cuttings, where it is not more than 180 to 190 feet. The bottom width is from 72 to 100 feet, and the depth is at no point less than 26 feet over that surface. The town of Port Said is situated at the opening of the canal on the Mediterranean side, and grew up entirely from the building of the canal. The harbor at Port Said is a triangle, the base resting on the shore. On the western side is a breakwater 8,200 feet long, protecting the entrance from moving sand On the eastern side is a breakwater of 2,550 feet, and the channel between the two is twenty-seven feet deep. The outer harbor of Port Said will permit twenty line-of-battle ships to swing at anchor. An inside basin has been constructed, which is sheltered from the northeast winds, and in which there is room for forty-five ships to be moored. For 26 miles from Port Said the canal runs almost due south, through the bed of an extinct lake. On the western side of the canal for a distance of 24 miles lies Lake Menzaleh, a shallow body of water. Twenty six miles from Port Said the canal curves slightly to the eastward for two miles, and then runs southerly till it reaches El Guisr, which is the highest point of land on the whole course of the canal. The banks are eighty-five feet high, and there are two sharp curves, which make the point one of some difficulty for long ships. One and a half miles beyond is the entrance of Lake Timsah, where the town of Ismailia lies. This is 42 miles from Port Said. Ismailia is the headquarters of the canal company, and only the officers and employes of the company and other Europeans are allowed to reside there. There are repairing shops at Ismailia, but the company's principal workshops are at Port Said. Leaving Lake Timsah the canal runs easterly through low land until Serapeum is reached, and there the country is rocky and he banks are 62 feet high. From Serapeum the canal runs south about seven miles and enters the big lakes. These lakes, recreated by the building of the canal, are of considerable size, and the larger affords anchorage for ships. The canal, after leaving the lakes, runs almost south until it comes to Shaloof, where the banks are fifty-six feet high. Two miles beyond Shaloof is Suez, the Red Sea entrance to the canal, and two miles and a half from the entrance lies the town of Suez. At Suez there is a fine natural harbor. The population of Suez is 12,500, and there is railway connection with Cairo and Alexandria. Port Said has a population of 9,000, and Ismailia 3,000. The latter is connected by railway with Suez and Cairo. The supply of fresh water along the canal is obtained from Zagazig, which is about half way between Cairo and Ismailia. The water is brought from Zagazig to Ismailia, and this fresh water canal continues from Ismailia to Suez, while a double row of water pipes convey the water from Ismailia along the canal to Port Said. The control of this fresh-water supply is so important that the ability of the English to hold the canal may almost be said to be dependent upon it. If the force at General Wolseley's command is adequate to the undertaking, he will undoubtedly endeavor to occupy Zagazig with a force strong enough to secure the water supply.

DEEDS OF BLOOD.

An Insane Woman Kills Her Husband—A Quarrel Over Cards—Goaded to Suicide.

PETERSBURG, Va., August 26.—S. C. Gray, a prominent citizen of Surry county, committed suicide at Disputanta station, on the Norfolk and Western railroad last week by shooting himself five times with a revolver. The deceased was the husband of Mrs. S. C. Gray, who was poisoned a short time ago by a negro girl named Mary Booth, who has been sentenced to be hanged next November. The death of his wife is supposed to have been the cause of his suicide.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., August 26.—William Chapman, an elderly gentleman, was murdered here last evening by his insane wife. Preparations had been made to send her to an insane asylum, and her husband had been watching her for several days. It is supposed that he was so fatigued that he fell asleep, when she cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Her two daughters hearing the noise, hurried to the room, but found the door locked, and their lives were threatened if they broke in. They called assistance and the murderess was secured.

LITTLE ROCK, August 26.—A Gazette special from Alma, Ark., says: "At Mountaunburg, last night, Tom Simcoe, David Pope and Frank Lane got into a quarrel while playing cards. Lane drew a knife and cut Pope in the abdomen, disembowelling him, and then fatally stabbed Simcoe in the breast. Pope lived one hour. Simcoe is still alive this morning, At last accounts Lane was in the hands of a mob, and, it is believed, has already been lynched.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 26.—Charles Sperry, a Brookfield boarding house keeper, tried Thursday to poison his family and nine boarders with Paris green. The poison fortunately was discovered before harm was done. Sperry has fled,

GALVESTON, August 26.—The News' Athens special says: An old negro man said to be crazy cut off the heads of two of his grandchildren in Anderson county to-day.

Absconded.

FALL RIVER, August 26.—Quite a sensation was caused to-day by the report that John F. King, book-keeper of the Fall River Daily Herald publishing company, had absconded. King is a popular young man, and at the last election was chosen alderman on the reform ticket. It is claimed his present trouble is solely due to drink.

BUZZ AND BOUNCE.

THE GOSSIP THEY HEAR IN NEW YORK.

Spicy Talks and Bright Anecdotes of the Men and Things Past and Present in the Metropolis of the New World—An Interesting Case in Court—Theatrical Facts, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The New York courts develop some queer case. On last Monday Mr James Loonie lost his wife and engaged James Smith, a Third Avenue undertaker, to take charge of the funeral, and payed him $20 in advance. On the day of the burial the undertaker refused to deliver to the bereaved husband the "burial permit," which is the "open sesame" of the cemetery gates, until the balance due on his bill was paid. The husband seeing the permit lying on the table, snatched it up and left the office. The undertaker has since had him arrested for larceny, and the case is set for to morrow. In the same court is a case where George Taly, a bashful old bachelor, wanted a wife, but did not have the courage to "pop the question," hence he agreed to pay Fred Burgin $200 if he would find a young girl who would consent to take him "for better or worse." The girl was found and the marriage duly solemnized and Burgin was paid $100 on account. Since the marriage Taly has refused to pay the other hundred dollars, and Burgin is sueing him. On Tuesday Mr. Erie Bayley, the English actor who produced "The Colonel," at Wallack theater last season, and acted in it with his wife, went before Judge Donohue and swore out a warrant against his former secretary, Lilford Arthur, who had eloped with his wife from London on the 26th of last month, charging him with the estrangement of his wife's affections. Arthur was arrested the same day while rehearsing "Mankind" at Daly's theater, and in default of $2,000 bond was put in jail. Bayley says the affidavit on which the warrant is based, that he followed his wife and Arthur from London, and on meeting Arthur in New York had agreed not to prosecute him if he would give up his wife and induce her to return with him (her husband to Europe Arthur refused this proposition and would not tell where he was living with Bayley's wife, hence he was forced to ask the courts to aid him in recovering his wife. After Arthur's arrest he offered to compromise by delivering Mrs. Bayley to her heart-broken husband, but Bayley, who had already recovered his wife, refused to withdraw the warrant. Hence Arthur, who is without friends in this country, is still in jail, while Bayley and his truant wife are en route for London. Arthur says that as soon as Mrs. Bayley gets home she will, he is satisfied, send him money to procure his release.

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The sporting men here have created quite a stir by "snaking" the telegraph company and beating the pool-sellers. The sporting fraternity formed a copartnership with the telegraphic operator who receives the messages for the pool rooms for the race track, and Mr. Longstreet, manufacturer of telegraphic instruments on Barclay street. Longstreet has a wire running from his office to regular telegraphic office which attaches to one of the main lines for the purpose of testing his instruments. This shop wire he had attached to the Coney Island and Long Branch wire so that he would receive all the messages as they came from the race track. His manufactory was connected by "a skin wire" or a thin wire used illegitimately, which ran to a broker office next to the pool rooms, where the gamblers had an operator with an instrument to take the dispatches as they came from the track. The operator that received the racing news for the pools would intentionally delay the delivery of the telegrams by being slow in copying them off and delivering them to the delivery clerk and in important races to gain more time would ask the operator at the track to repeat the message. This would enable the gamblers to get the result of a race 15 or 20 minutes before the pool sellers and to make their bets accordingly. The phenomenal success of the gamblers created suspicion and the blind wire running from their office to Longstreet's manufactory, and his wire to the central offices was discovered and the whole plot laid bare. Longstreet and operator have both been discharged by the telegraph company.

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Rosenheim, the abductor of Cora Lent, has been tried by court martial, found guilty and expelled from the Twenty-second regiment. The following were the charges preferred:

"You are hereby notified to appear before me in person on Monday, August 21, 1882, at 8 o'clock p.m., to answer charges preferred against you of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a soldier; to wit; viz, at the date of your enlistment, being under age and falsely swearing you were of age; also to answer charges of pawning a part of your uniform. Respectfully, W. B. SMITH,

"Second lieutenant and president court-martial."

The funny part of it was, after the court-martial rendered its decision, the regiment called a meeting and passed a resolution to the effect that here after no Jew would be allowed to enlist in the regiment. Having planted themselves on the same platform, that the new czar is running Russia—Hilton his hotel—I guess they feel secure.

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The theatrical season for 1882-83 is about to open. The managers are all back from Europe. Companies are being organized, calls are being made for rehearsals and routes are being mapped out. Besides an unusal large number of foreign attractions, the indications are that the field will be flooded with American troupes. It is estimated by the dramatic papers that over 200 traveling companies will start out from New York next month. The stars are gathering here, and their managers, as a sort of advertising dodge, are telling the newspaper men in confidence of course, how the aforesaid stars spent their summer vacation. Emma Abbott is said to have made $100,000 speculating in Wall street and learnt the Irish brogue. She commences her annual tour on September 4th as Eily O'Conner in Benedict's "Lily of Killarney."

Salvini, according to Chizzola, recently fell down the marble stairway of his villa near Florence, and ruptured himself so bad that he will only be able to play a heavy part like Othello once or twice a week. The following is his route: From New York he goes to Boston to play a week. Then he spreads himself from Providence, Rhode Island, to Syracuse, New York, for another week. Then he plays three nights in Buffalo, but two in Cleveland, loses a matinee performance and "jumps" to Terre Haute, Indiana. St. Louis, Chicago, and Grand Rapids, Michigan, follow; then Detroit, for two nights; then he gets into Canada, for a couple of performances, and from there back to Boston. This time he stays in Boston two weeks, then goes to Philadelphia for one and to Baltimore and Washington for one each. From Washington he is dragged west to Cincinnati, to play election week; then he "jumps" all the way back to Philadelphia, for a second engagement of two weeks; thence to New York, for a flying engagement; then back to St. Louis for a second week; then again to Chicago then back to Philadelphia (third engagement), then to Boston (third engagement), and finally to New York.

This route looks so suicidal that it is probable that it may be so amended as to take in Atlanta and New Orleans, where he has been greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences. Marie Roze, besides inheriting $8,000 from a grandmother who just died in Paris, has recently met with an accident. Her dainty little foot slipped as the Prince of Wales was helping her into an English railroad carriage, and she fell so as to strike her knee against the step. Her husband says, "her knee cap is very sore, and she cannot say her prayers in the orthodox position." This, however, will not prevent her appearing as a support for Mme Valleria, the prima donna of Carl Rosa opera house.

It looks as if Madame Langtry had decided to travel on her shape. The week before she leaves England she will appear as Rosalind to display her charming Jersey calves at the Imperial theater, London, as a sort of guarantee to her friends that she will not score a failure in America. Abbey says her piece de resistance in this country will be "As you Like it."

Since Mary Anderson has become the owner of a cottage at Long Branch and a steam yacht, she is getting proud, and has announced through her manager, Ham Griffin, that she will play this winter only in large northern cities. Towards the heel of the season, however, she may find the north flooded with foreign attractions and turn her face southward. If so she will head for Atlanta, which is her favorite southern city, not excepting Louisville, her old home.

Henry Pettett seems to be the popular playwright for next season. He will have six plays on the boards—"The World," "Taken from Life," "The Black Flag," "American Born," "A Free Pardon," and "Pluck."

"The Black Flag" is now being played with great success at the Union Square theater, with Nat Goodwin as the Jew, banker and sharper. Edwin Thorne, as the "ne'er do well" son, and pretty Eliza Weathersby in a boy's part.

Chicago advertises "American Born" in the following manner:

"A fiery surprise for Chicago! Love, hate and a big volcano!

"Chicago sees it first! New York sees it next! Never a play like it! And never scenery!

"Brilliantly sensational! Thrillingly emotional! One thousand yards of canvas and four thousand feet of timber!

"Three bales of cotton and over one hogshead of red fire!

"The mimic flames and lava absolutely free from peril!

"Chicago wants senation bordering on sublimity! San Francisco sends the powder and Chicago applies the match!

"The play has a dove and a viper. A hero and the American flag!"

⁂

Mr. David Dudley Field has just returned from Liverpool, where he has been attending the tenth annual meeting of the association for the reform and codification of the laws of nations, which he founded in 1873 and which has since met annually at Brussels, Geneva, The Hague, Bremen, Antwerp, Frankfort, Berne, London, Cologne and Liverpool. Among other important matters they remodeled the marriage laws. He says: "In the discussion upon a uniform law of marriage it was found that there was great diversities in the marriage laws of different nations and that much difficulty would be experienced in reconciling them. As the laws stand at present, a Portuguese, for example, may be legally married in this country and live here most of his life with his wife and children, but on his return to Portugal or to some Portuguese settlement he may find his union declared illicit and his children illegitimate. The meeting, after a debate, adopted a resolution recommending that a legal marriage in any country should be recognized as lawful the world over. Great opposition was encountered from the French delegation who insisted upon conformity to French rules. A resolution was moved by a French delegate that the association should call upon the English government to open negotiations with the French government, with a view to the adoption of uniform laws of marriage. That resolution was voted down and the resolution which I have mentioned was adopted."

⁂

I send you a short extract from a Saratoga society letter to "The Globe"—the New York organ of the colored folks; so that you might see how your "Brothers in Black," as Atticus Haygood calls them, were enjoying themselves at the springs.

"The Broughton house, which is the only colored hotel here, never did a better business and is crowded with ladies and gentlemen of means and refinement from different parts of the country. The style and general air of the Broughton Hotel rank second to none of the large hotels. Carriages, phaetons and other vehicles are always busy accommodating its pleasure seekers. Among the names on the register are Miss Bettie Lewis and Miss Alice Thomas, of Richmond; A. Drayton, of the New York post-office; Mr. Stephen C. Davenport, traveling companion of Oscar Wilde, who spent two days with us last week. He goes to Sharon Springs, thence to New York, preparatory to a trip to Japan. Mr. J. B. Scott will spend the month here. A grand social reunion, given by persons of every denomination, will be given for the benefit of the A. M. E. Zion church in the Town Hall the 21st inst. The Rev. J. B. Stansberry, of Brooklyn, is here and preached in the morning at Zion, in the evening at Putnam's music hall. I need not mention the scholarly ability of this widely known gentleman. His strong eloquence and philosophical thoughts are not common with our clergy.

"The number of entertainments, moonlight excursions, church festivities, evening hops, etc., might be said to be innumerable, but to visit a reception such as was given by the waiters of the United States hotel Tuesday evening last and to behold the gorgeous attire of the many ladies and to inhale the sweet fragrance of an ocean of flowers, imagination would have you in dreamland. The managers of this reception, Messrs. Reed, Worthington, Walker and Butler, exerted every effort to excel all other kindred amusements. No city ball would have done more credit to the parties concerned. Some of the ladies present were Miss Clara Brighton and Miss E. T. Brighton, Mrs. W. H. Brock, Miss Willie Thomas, who was considered by some to be the belle of the evening. The Grand Union club was represented by their president, Mr. C. H. Booker."

POINTS.

A prominent banker said to me the other day, I have known General Grant intimately for twenty years, and know him to be a great man, but I never heard of but one good thing he ever said, and that was "the best way to get rid of a bad law was to enforce it."

There is only a half crop of peaches in Jersey this season. Yet New York sold over 10,000,000 quarts of them on Monday in small lots, besides the large lots sold to wholesale dealers for canning. The question is, where do they all come from?

A member of the tariff commission said to me yesterday: "Judge Underwood might as well commence writing his minority report. There will be two reports—one signed by him and another signed by the rest of the commission."

During Mr. Vanderbilt's absence his house servants have been charging a fee of $4 per night to show inquisitive visitors through the Vanderbilt palaces. From this source they have derived quite a revenue.

Lawrence Barrett is back from Europe and has bought a Fifth avenue residence. While abroad he had a life size picture of himself painted as Cassius, which graces the hallway of his new home.

Mr. John Hoey, Jr., who is said to have cost his mother, the once famous Mrs. Hoey, of Wallack's, $40,000 by trying to make himself and "The Child of the State" popular, has retired from the stage.

Oscar Wilde says the Japanese are the truest artists in the world. They can even paint the wind, and are the only people that can.

Mr. John C. Latham, of Latham, Alexander & Co., has just returned from a summer trip to Europe.

BUZZ AND BOUNCE.

STATE SPECIALS.

NEWS OF THE DAY FROM ALL PARTS OF GEORGIA.

The Social and Political Week in Whitfield and Murray Counties—Finding Gold Near Atlanta. A Beautiful Spot—Barnesville's First Bale—Fever Cases—Dawson Dots.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

DALTON, August 26.—One of the pleasantest social events of the week was a hop given to the young folks' club by Mr. H. C. Babcock and lady, at their beautiful home on Thornton avenue, Tuesday evening last. The occasion was a most enjoyable one. Mr. B. and lady, for their social hospitality, will ever be remembered by our young folks. Miss Agnes Morris returned from Atlanta yesterday where she has been visiting friends. Miss Emma Parker, a great favorite in Dalton, is visiting friends in this place. A heavy gale struck the city last evening. Great clouds of dust and wind caused several pedestrians a little trouble and several very funny scenes. A heavy rain followed. Walter Jefferson, for a long time a typo on our city papers, left for Nashville last evening. A moonshiner under arrest created some curiosity on our streets yesterday. Murray county superior court is still in session; will probably adjourn this evening. An unusual number of cases was tried this term. Miss Mattie Lowry, one of Dalton's fairest flowers, returned home from Cleveland, Tenn., to-day, where she has been visiting relatives for the last few weeks. One of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad steam rock-crushers is in operation on the line of the above road two miles south of this place, crushing rock for ballasting purposes. The work is under the management of Mr. Payne, road master. The crushing is going on very rapidly; will in a few days be run day and night. The music hall of Mrs. Rena Davis, corner Gordon and Hamilton streets, was beautifully illuminated Thursday night in honor of a reception given Professor D. F. Withers. All the bright stars of Dalton society were out on this occasion. Mirth, music and pleasure was the order of the evening. A soiree was also indulged in. Much credit is due Messrs. Wm. Tibbs, Wm. Harbin, Robert Herron, Wm. Lewis and others for kind assistance. Mrs. Davis intends giving a series of musical entertainments soon. Mr. Bluford Glaze of this county brought to this place a few days ago the "boss" Whitfield county watermelon. It weighed 42 pounds; it was a beauty. He is the champion melon raiser of this county. The new parsonage built from the funds gotten up by the ladies of the Methodist church at this place is about completed. The building is a model of beauty; it no doubt is the finest parsonage in north Georgia. When our pastor, Rev. J. W. Lee, gets everything properly arranged so as to occupy it, he will have a beautiful home. The doors of Crawford high school were thrown open for the beginning of the fall term of that institution Monday morning last. Professor W. N. Dyer as principal, with a corps of able assistants, will make it an institution of learning second to none in the state. The faculty are competent to teach all branches of study. No better school can be found for young men. Our growing city offers special inducements in the way of health and location, good society, etc. Board can be procured in good private families convenient to the college at from eight to ten dollars per month. Dalton is proud of her colleges, and well it may be, for both of them are under good managements and in a prosperous condition. Dalton produce firms have been shipping onions, potatoes and fruit to Alabama and Florida. This is an item that looks unreasonable. "You may not believe it, but it's true." Our market is getting to be quite a shipping point for produce, vegetables and fruit. Large quantities of it have been shipped to other states from here this season. The Sunday-school of Popular Springs church, six miles above this place, in this county, had a pic nic to day at Popular springs. Of course all the candidates were on hand, and much electioneering done.

B. Woodward & Co.'s cotton compress steamed up Wednesday morning last and compressed a quantity of cotton. The compress does splendid work. The proprietors of it expect to compress double the quantity this season that they did last, and the prospects for them are very flattering.

GRIFFIN.

What the Prohibitionists and "Antics" are About—The Peach Crop—Points.

Special Correspondence of the Constitution.

GRIFFIN, August 26.—Perhaps never in Spalding's history before has there been anything to equal the determined efforts of the prohibitionists, to eliminate the "ardent" from her sacred confines and establish her once upon their platforms that she may yet shine forth as the banner county in the state of Georgia, for good and intelligent citizens, good government and progress in all its numerous phases. Whisky has lead a wide row in Spalding for the past decade, and her best and most progressive citizens are coming to try the power of the ballot against it. The question is now being pretty warmly discussed by both sides, who present their arguments for all they are worth.

From what I can learn, the whisky men claim that they will be able to control the negroes on this question. The prohibitionists called a meeting of the white and colored citizens of the town and surrounding country a few evenings since to enter into a discussion of this great question. Everybody were invited. Well, the day came, and that same afternoon some one went to work and scattered a number of circulars around pretty generally that the meeting had been postponed. Notwithstanding this little underhandedness on the part of the Antics, the meeting was a success, and a large crowd of prominent white and colored citizens were out. The meeting was called to order by Colonel S. W. Mangham. Mr. H. Padgett was afterwards elected chairman, and Frank Flynt requested to act as secretary. The chairman then stated the object of the meeting to be a call in the interest of good order, good government, sobriety and right, against the ambition of a few disappointed and fairly beaten office-seekers. Some minor or less important matters were then disposed of in their order, after which the Rev. James B. Johnson, of Florida, was called upon and made a fine and enthusiastic appeal in behalf of prohibition.

Elder Kent, a colored minister, made a logical talk, in which he stated that his whole soul was in the prohibition movement, as he considered it to be greatly to the interest of his race, etc. Elder Walt, another colored minister, stated that first, last and forever he was for prohibition. Colonel T. W. Flynt was then called for and made a stirring appeal for the cause.

Green peaches are still being shipped from this point to points further south, but the end of this business for this season is not very far off, which will close the most abundant and successful fruit season that this section has ever experienced. I presume Griffin has shipped more dried fruit this season than all the other places in Georgia put together, who have pretended to ship at all. This being an extra year for fruit in Georgia most of the fruit has been shipped green to other sections of the country where it was a failure. From this fact I learn that the dried fruit estimate from Georgia shipments will fall short one half if not more, in consequence of which a rise is expected soon. Messrs. J. C. King & Co. are the largest shippers from this section. Their stock is getting to be immense.

Messrs. Randall & Randall, editors, proprietors and "sifters" of the Griffin Sun, who launched forth upon the turbulent waters of journalism a year or so since again, haven't invented an electric light which is to supercede all others, but they have certainly made a decided improvement on the Sun in the way of adding recently a general supply of office material, including a new Campbell power press, which makes the Sun office rank second to none in Georgia in point of office fixtures, etc.

Mr. Glesner, of the Daily News, has also recently purchased a quantity of new office material, including a new Campbell power press and other new and convenient fixtures. The News will publish an illustrated mammoth trade issue some time in September, a "feat" which never has been attempted before in our town. H. B. L.

EDWARDSVILLE.

A Beautiful Spot for a Campground—Finding Gold Near Atlanta.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

EDWARDSVILLE, August 26.—Sandy Spring campground is just fourteen miles from Atlanta, and is magnificently located on the highest ridge between Edwardsville and the Chattahoochee river, in a beautiful grove of oaks. The spring is situated at the bottom of the ridge, and affords an inexhaustible supply of water, which is pure, sweet and is as clear as a crystal. Nature certainly intended this elegant spot as a watering place. The good people of Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb and Milton counties of the Methodist church have been assembling at this place annually for nearly a half century for the purpose of carrying on a revival week's meeting, closed last Wednesday with a large addition to the church. Deputy Sheriff Wilson made himself useful by taking up a missionary collection. I am afraid the Judge will find a great many who will need missionary funds between now and next January. Atlanta was well represented on Sunday.

A vein of gold several miles in length runs along near the campground; and nearly all the branches in this neighborhood have a deposit of gold in them. Mr. George Martin, a practical miner, says he can make two dollars and fifty cents a day by panning in one of these branches. He showed me a piece of ore the other day that would weigh two ounces, perhaps. He beat it up in his mortar and extracted two cents worth of gold. He says there is plenty more where that came from that is worth one thousand dollars a ton. Mr. Martin is a Christian and truthful gentleman. The farmers are very anxious to have the agricultural interest of Fulton county represented in the next general assembly. Major Jerome Bearse would make a number one member. He is both practical and theoretical in the science of farming.

MILLEDGEVILLE.

About the Closing Exercises of the Teachers' Institute—Exercises by Students.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

MILLEDGEVILLE, August 26.—The teachers' institute closed yesterday, much to the regret of the instructors and teachers. The closing scenes were very interesting. Professors Zettler, McLaughlin and Bonnell made short addresses, whose every sentiment breathed the kindest regards for teachers and citizens for the agreeable social intercourse they had enjoyed, and abounded in well wishes for the future usefulness and prosperity of the members of this the first effort (including the other two institutes) at a normal school in Georgia. These kindly words met with a generous response from the teachers, many of whom could not refrain from tears. The institute was closed, in form, and the leave-taking and hand-shakings were gone over with time and again till the echo of the last footstep died away in the deserted hall. Seventy-five white and thirty-five colored teachers have been in attendance. Calisthenic, reading, and recitation exercises by resident students of our college and the instructors and teachers occupied the leisure time, made vacant by the failure of anticipated lectures. Professor Smart's lecture and Rev. J. M. Stoney's were the only ones the institute had.

Rust is doing considerable damage to the cotton crop. J. B. Wall brought in the first bale of the new crop last Monday, and sold it to J. E. Hendrix for 11¼ cents. It was classed low middling. He brought in two other bales Thursday.

DAWSON.

What the People of a Lively Town Down in the South Are Doing.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

DAWSON, August 24.—Miss Janie May Weston, of Albany, daughter of Captain S. R. Weston, is on a visit to friends in our city, and is the guest of Mrs. W. G. Parks. Miss Nora Allen returned home on yesterday from Perry, Ga., whither she went several weeks ago on a visit to relatives there. Mrs. N. W. Dozier, wife of one of Dawson's best citizens, is dangerously ill with fever, and grave fears are entertained of her recovery. On yesterday in the village Chickasawhatchee, in this county, the young wife of Rev. Lyman A. Green died. She was a lady of rare Christian character and graces, and before her marriage she was Miss Mary Gullett, daughter of the late Dr. John Gullett, and a niece of Dr. Eve, of Augusta. Her husband is a member of the South Georgia conference, and they had been married only a short while when the messenger of death severed the bonds of conjugal love. We have never known a time when there was so much cotton open in the fields in the month of August as now. This is attributed mainly to rust in the crop, and the prospects for a large yield are not at all encouraging. The bales of the fleecy staple are coming into market quite rapidly and already nearly one hundred and fifty bags of the new crop have been stored with our warehouse men.

FORSYTH.

A Fashionable Marriage—Prospects of the Prohibition Party and other Political Matters.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

FORSYTH, August 26.—Miss Lula Hathorn, of this place, and Mr. D. A. Wallick, of Marietta, were married on Thursday last at the residence of the bride's father Rev. Mr. Reyburn officiated. The happy couple left on Friday morning for Marietta. The farmers are bringing in new corn and disposing of it readily at one dollar per bushel in exchange for meat and other supplies. A meeting of the prohibitionists was held on Thursday last, and it was deemed inexpedient to run a separate ticket for representatives, but require a pledge from the candidates of the democratic party to introduce a bill to allow the liquor question to be submitted to the voters of the county. A mass meeting of the democratic party will be held to-day to elect a new executive committee and nominate delegates to their senatorial convention.

BARNESVILLE.

The First Cotton Bale—Fever Patients—County Convention for Representative.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

BARNESVILLE, August 26.—The first bale of cotton of the season, was brought to-day by John W. Rose, of Upson county, classed middling and sold to Stafford, Blalock & Co., for fourteen cents. There are several cases of fever in our town. Mr. John Means, whose wife died recently in Atlanta, is quite sick at his father's home. Mr. W. C. Stafford, one of our young men has been quite sick but is better now. The county convention to nominate two representatives meets in Zebulon today. Captain J. C. McMichael is painting his handsome new residence. Ed Rogers and Sid Smith, two of our live young men, will start in business together here about the first of September.

MR. HUFF WILL NOT RUN.

The Head of the Markham House says He will Not Oppose Mr. Blount.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, August 26.—It was rumored here to-day, and also an article appeared in to-day's Graphic, to the effect that W. A. Huff would run as an independent candidate for congressman from this, the sixth, district against the democratic nominee, J. H. Blount. In an interview with Mr. Huff this afternoon he emphatically denies that any such intentions are entertained by him.

SWEETWATER.

A ROMANTIC RESORT NEAR ATLANTA.

A Place Where It Is a Pleasure for Fish to Bite at a Hook—An Artistic, Æsthetic, Rural and Culinary Trip—Dainty Pictures of Country Life in Georgia—Camping Out.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

SWEETWATER, August 26.—I never could see any fun in quietly sitting on a river bank and waiting for fish that never came, but here is certainly a place, and only fifteen miles from Atlanta, where the adventurous small boy may have all his dreams of happiness realized by finding real hungry fish that willingly bite one's hook and take an equal interest in making a fishing party happy.

It seems to be a pleasure for the Sweetwater fish to get a chance at your hook, and this is why the place has become so popular as a fishing ground. I don't know of a nicer or more pleasant place to spend a few days for rest and enjoyment.

In company with several friends, a week's rations, and a cook, I spent a few days in camp near the old factory. At this point the creek, which is about three hundred feet wide, passes over several rock ledges, forming a rapid shoal of nearly a mile in length, making an excellent place for trout fishing, seining, throwing a cast net, turtle shooting, and every other kind of sport. The hills shut in close on each side, and the perpendicular cliffs form many picturesque nooks and places of natural beauty. Our tents were pitched in a grove of large oak trees, whose spreading branches threw a solid shadow over a clear spring of cool water. I can imagine nothing more beautiful than a quiet nook like this, where the water comes bubbling out of the earth so pure and fresh, enclosed in huge moss covered rocks. To make the picture complete in all its natural simplicity, I would place a modest little country maiden, with bucket in hand, coming slowly down the winding path, which loses itself in the thick woods. She should not be alone so far away from home, so I would have a manly, handsome country lad join her at the spring and help her with her burden. And then I would have their lives always be as simple and pure as when they used to meet at the spring. But this has nothing to do with fishing at Sweetwater.

One night a crowd of country boys came from Cobb county and started to work at sundown—some with seines and others with hook and line. I remember one young fellow of splendid physique—handsome as a prince—with pants rolled above his knees and his ruddy face half hid by a large wool hat. I suppose he was innocent of all esthetic pretensions, but while he stood upon a large rock in the middle of the creek, and as the sun's last gleam fell upon his varied costume made him the very picture of esthetic beauty. If all who have a desire to be fashionable could present themselves to the same advantage and at so little expense, the esthetic craze would deservably meet with a better reception. His companions continued seining, making haul after haul of large shining fish, the sight of which was the signal for loud hallow from all who were interested. Darkness came on and I left them to their sport, which they continued until a late hour.

In the mean time the cook had been left in charge of the culinary department at camp, and as a hungry man will sometimes do, I went home for supper.

Two broad planks had been nailed from one large oak tree to another and on this rustic table was placed the most substantial and tempting of meals. Three or four different kind of fish fried rich and brown in meal, frog legs large and tender, baked squirrel with sweet potatoes, fried roasting ears, good and wholesome corn dodgers, biscuit, coffee, butter milk, and snowflake crackers with apple sauce. Our cook, who prided himself upon having "cooked for white folks before the war," stood wrapped in a large white apron, and was ready to serve the meal and seemed intensely interested in satisfying our hunger. Blessed is the man who possesses nature's own sweet reward—good health and a ready, never failing appetite.

After supper our crowd of country boys came into camp, headed by my esthetic friend who acted as spokesman for the party. He held in his hand a long string of cat fish, perch, suckers and eels. "Say, fellers," he said, "we've a right smart lot of fish here and blowed that if u'uns was willin' and would furnish the grease, salt and lard, that we would all throw in and just have the dangest fish frying you ever seed." Our appetites had just been more than satisfied, but we wished to be sociable, so they were given access to the camp fire, cooking utensils, etc., and they hurriedly began preparations for a fish supper. While busily engaged cleaning the fish they indulged in amusing anecdates, the peculiar way in which they were related, being more interesting than the point of the joke itself. I will repeat one which amused me very much at the time. A Douglas county boy called on his girl one Sunday afternoon, and after the conversation had lagged until it seemed impossible to revive it again, the timid girl saw fit to break the silence by the following:

"John, does you like novels?" A perplexed look gathered in John's face, but being equal to any occasion, replied:

"Well, Melviney, I don't know as I ever tasted any, but I tell you what I do love. I like young coons mighty well."

The fish fry was carried through without ceremony, and afterwards our country friends gathered around the tent doors, and one of the party having espied a fiddle, seized it and filled the night air with such plaintive and heart rending strains as "Old Raus in de Bow," "Arkansas Traveler" and "Haste to the Wedding." He finally struck up an endless tune—my last recollections that night being of its soothing melody. One of my friends, with tears in his eyes, requested the musician to please stop, if he could conveniently do so. They left at three o'clock the next morning bound for their homes in Cobb county, ten miles distant.

One night about 12 o'clock our cook was aroused by the appearance of a ghost in a dark hollow near the river. He grew exceedingly nervous and appealed to the crowd for protection. He "had been in the Mississippi bottoms and lots of other strange places, but that was the cour'us'est looking thing he ever saw." A man was murdered once at that place, so the story goes, and the haunted house upon a hill near by increased our belief that this strange looking object was a reality. It was sitting against a tree, with crossed legs which were skeleton-like in form, and its hideous eyes and large mouth made the most ghastly looking picture imaginable. two of the boys, armed with guns and pistols, decided to go down and speak to it, if the cook would carry the torch. He agreed, and, with trembling hands and nervous feet, followed them half way down the hill, but being very particular to remain in the rear. The ghost rose to its feet and chased them back to camp, and finally stood noiseless as before. In the scuffle which followed the cook fell sprawling on the ground and the torch was extinguished. With remarkable bravery this was repeated three times in succession, and the same result ensued. Several pistol and rifle shots were fired, but to no effect. By this time all parties were safely inside the tents, and it was decided that the boys should take it turn about and go on guard duty. Finally the ghost disappeared, but the cook refused to go to sleep, and we only succeeded in quieting his nerves by placing a revolver under his pillow, a shot gun on one side and a rifle on the other. The memory of the ghost still lingers as a mystery. Some thought that it was a pumpkin, with the usual accessions, but the cook vows it was a sperit, and relates his experience as a reality.

No fishing frolic is complete without a few fish stories. The two following are specimen of many that were related upon this occasion. Of course, they are true, no one doubts them, being only slightly tinged with romance or fiction, which is perfectly allowable.

One of the party had a great habit of hiding away from the crowd and quietly fishing alone. He had been warned several times about leaving the camp unattended, but he still persisted in enjoying himself apart from his friends. Once he remained away from camp all day long, and each of the party grew really anxious about him. Night came and no traces of our missing companion. About nine o'clock, he stalked into camp almost breathless, and threw himself upon the ground, muttering in broken sentences, "what a remarkable escape," "how thankful I am." Just as a crowd of little boys and girls gather around their grandma's knee, so did we encircle our friend and entreat him to relate his experience. He had been up the creek fishing, and a string of fifty beautiful perch were the result of his labors. His attention being suddenly attracted by some game, he carefully placed the fish in the water, secured by a small limb, and taking his gun, went in pursuit of the birds. Upon his return a few minutes later, he found that a large crawfish, about three feet long, had almost devoured the fish. Having considerable presence of mind, he instantly seized a fence rail and endeavored to kill the intruder, but to his astonishment the crawfish grabbed the rail with one claw and broke it into several pieces. Many other rails were tried, but the result was the same. The hideous looking object made for the bank and climbed half way up, and would have seriously hurt our friend, if he hadn't wisely taken to his heels. He did some effective work in this particular and thus saved his life. In that immediate section, I am told, that crawfish often grow to be even larger than the one mentioned, and in some instances have been known to attack cattle and do very serious damage in various other ways.

Upon a different occasion another one of our party, who has always been known for his truthfulness, hurriedly ran into camp and stated that he had seen a strange-looking object swimming in the water just a few yards up the creek, and wished several of the crowd to go up and see it. They were very much frightened at first, but finally decided to investigate it. When first seen it was lying stretched upon a large rock several feet from the shore, but as soon as it discovered objects moving upon the bank, it jumped into the water and quickly swam towards the crowd. Its head resembled that of a bull pup with extended eyes and a tremendously large mouth, which when open revealed about six white tusks. Its back was curved and covered with scales. Four wing-shaped feet propelled its enormous body, which was half hidden beneath the surface. Two rifle shots were fired by an experienced huntsman, but the animal, or fish, quickly extended one of its feet and warded off the bullets. This was done three times in succession, with similar results, but this object still moved rapidly towards the shore. The crowd became frightened and retreated to camp, and so great was their fear that no one was brave enough to return the scene of battle. Those who know seem to think that it could not live on land, or it would have gone even further than the water's edge.

The boys never went in that locality again, which fact renders further comment unnecessary.

The sport afforded by an innocent fishing frolic like this is the most enjoyable of pastimes, and its extreme boyishness and simplicity are always pardonable. The ruins of old Sweetwater factory still remain, the walls being in almost as good a condition as the day upon which they were built. This cotton mill was among the first built in Georgia, being erected in 1842, and was successfully operated until the war, at which time it was destroyed. There is not a better factory site or water power in the state to-day, and as it is only four miles from the Georgia Pacific railway, it is hoped that the music of the spindles will soon disturb the silence of seventeen years.

At one particular place this old factory wall presents quite a picture. A rugged doorway, surmounted by a granite arch, the most perfect piece of masonry I have seen, rises from among a growth of small trees and clustering vines. Running ivy and honeysuckle vines cling to the moss covered bricks, which time has turned to a rich sullen color. This is revealed by a bright blue sky, which makes a picture even more beautiful than the ruins of a feudal castle. The solitude which surrounds this landmark of days gone by is very impressive to a thoughtful mind, and is a pleasant place to spend a few hours when we wish to be alone. While making a sketch in water colors of this doorway, it suddenly became something more than a simple factory wall. A bright gleam of sunshine fell across the entire structure and produced the richest shadows imaginable effecting a contrast that was singularly beautiful.

Shadows play an important part in pictures. The georgeous coloring of a sunset or the delicate tints of evening are always improved by a shadow falling across the middle distance, and so it is in life, shadows may fall across our pathway, but they only tend to reveal something more beautiful in our nature and the contrast always gives some redeeming quality, which shines with resplendent brilliancy. H. B.

HONORING JUDGE SIMMONS.

The Bar at Jonesboro Pay a Deserved Compliment to a Distinguished Jurist.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

JONESBORO, August 25.—At a meeting of the Jonesboro bar and officers of court, after the adjournment of court, J. T. Spence was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, and on motion John L. Doyal was called to the chair and F. M. Kimble requested to act as secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Hon. T. J. Simmons, of the Macon circuit, has presided during the present week of our superior court; and

Whereas, The dispatch of business has been such as meets with the hearty approval of all of our citizens, and the dignified and impartial manner in which he has presided reflects honor on the judiciary of this state.

Resolved, by the members of the Jonesboro bar and officers of court, That we tender to him, upon taking leave, our united and sincere thanks for his kindness and courtesies during the week and hope it may again be his pleasure to meet with us.

Resolved, That the clerk be requested to make out a copy of this preamble and resolutions and forward the same to the Hon. Thomas J. Simmons, and that he also forward copies to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION for publication.

JOHN L. DOYAL, Chairman.
F. M. KIMBLE, Secretary.

THEY TACKLE THE WRONG MAN.

How Some Athens Boys Tried to Poke Fun at a Monroe County Granger.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

On Thursday evening several of our boys, who had gone up to the White Sulphur, returned home very unexpectedly, and we searched out one for an interview upon the subject.

"Well," remarked our informant, whom we shall call John H. Higgins, "you see we got sorter mixed up with a hoary old veteran from Monroe county, named Fambrough, and had to leave in self-defense."

"How was that?" we asked.

"I'll tell the whole story if you'll promise to keep it quiet. Last Wednesday evening there came to the springs one of the queerest old gophers you ever saw. He brought his good lady along, and that night the boys got together and decided to vary the monotony of things by having some fun out of the new arrival. The old chap looked like a superannuated edition of Ham, of the Gainesville Eagle, and it fell to my lot to break the ice with him. While our victim was watching a German with open eyes and mouth, I stepped up to him very courteously, and grasping his paw exclaimed:

"How are you, Mr. Ham? I'm delighted to see you."

"Fambrough—Fambrough, of Monroe county, is my name, sir, not Ham!" remarked the old coon, returning my grasp with a 40-horse power grip that brought the tears to my eyes.

"I came to ask you, Mr. Ham," continued the torturer, "what you thought of Candler's chances?"

"I tell you, sir, my name is not Ham—it's Fambrough, Fambrough, Fambrough, of Monroe!"

"Do you think McDaniel will get the nomination for senator, Mr. Ham?"

"I do not know Candler, McDaniel or Ham, sir; my name is Fambrough, of Monroe!" and the old fellow gave Higgins a look that plainly said, "Just call me Ham once more, if you dare." He deemed it good policy to excuse himself and leave, when another of the plotters came forward, and speaking to the old gentleman as Mr. Openheimer, wished his opinion on Candler's chances. Not in the least incensed, he politely explained that his name was Fambrough, of Monroe. But torturer No. 2 insisted so urgently on calling him Openheimer that the irate granger gently hinted that he would Openheimer his interrogator if he didn't git up and dust.

After this several other parties stepped up and designated Mr. Fambrough as Ham, until at last the old man began to doubt his own idenity, and chuckled with his wife at the fun of being taken for another man.

Having thus sat their trap, the plotters sent by a boy the following notes:

"Mr. Ham, alias Fambrough: I saw you tonight winking at my wife, and while perhaps it was not an intentional insult on your part, at the same time I demand personal and immediate satisfaction. Meet me at once on the west verandah, where I now await you.

C. W. CLIFFORD."

The note was duly delivered, which the old man, after wiping and putting on his silver-rimmed spectacles, read carefully and deliberately. He seemed at first not to realize the situation, but perused the note several times. In the meantime the paper had attracted the wife's attention, who, taking it from his hands, read it herself. An animated conversation ensued between the pair, intermingled with nods and winks, etc. Finally the old lady pointed to the porch, and Mr. Fambrough, of Monroe, deliberately arose, and going into the office for a three-year-old hickory stick that he had left there, pranced to that west veranda like a cyclone. The boys realized the situation just in time to escape in the darkness, but old man Fambrough held the fort for about two hours. That night he was seen comparing his note with the signatures on the register, and it wasn't long before he discovered the author of his Clifford letter.

Some of the guests who knew the old man informed the plotters that he would fight a circular saw, and advised them to leave next morning before he arose. They got up two hours before day, walked to the station, and arrived safely home.

A GEORGIA GILPIN.

The Breathless Ride of a Georgian Who Mistook a Cow for a Sand-Bank.

From the Athens, Ga., Chronicle.

In the suburbs of a neighboring town a few years ago, lived a citizen nearly blind. Midway between his residence and the public offices was a residence and lot with a sidewalk raised several feet above the street, lined with a ditch which was frequently half filled with sand. On a certain occasion this citizen was walking into town, and arriving at the end of the ditch, where he knew the sand accumulated, he mistook a yellow cow lying on the edge of the ditch for the sand-bank, and attempted to straddle it, when lo! the cow sprang to her feet, throwing her rider towards her neck, a leg dangling on each side, and each hand holding on to the unshed long hair on her neck. At break-neck speed she ran about one hundred yards on the sidewalk, the rider holding on for life, until the cow, tired of the load, sprang across the ditch and down into the street, throwing the unfortunate weight head foremost into the sand at the bottom of the ditch.

He wended his way to the nearest office—his hat mashed as flat as a pancake, his hair filled with sand, and his eyes with sand and yellow cow hair, and asked for water to wash. The occupant inquired as to what was the matter, and was answered: "Your darned old yellow cow run away with me, jumped your ditch, threw me into the sand at the bottom, filled my eyes and ears with sand, and trying to get the sand out, I filled them with her durned old long hair, which broke loose from her neck, when she cavorted over the ditch. Drat her picture, if I had ov had a shot gun I would have dropped her."

The children on the lot who witnessed the feat said: "That old Nell ran faster than a horse; that Mr. M., was a capital rider," and they believed if the hair had not slipped that he would have come out at the end of the quarter stretch safely, if not gracefully.

Uncle Joseph Jones.

From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

Uncle Joseph Jones, aged 84, one of Hart's old farmers, who now resides in Franklin county, visited our town last week. He, like every one else who has not been in town for a year or two, was surprised at the improvements. In fact, we are surprised ourselves frequently. One morning we walked out in the piazza to wash our face, and counted four new houses we had not noticed before. At the first settling of this county Mr. Jones's son James was ordinary and a merchant in Hartwell. The old gentleman told his son it would not be many years until the goats would be in full possession of the town. The goats tried it but the town council was too much for them, and no goat perfumery now floats upon Hartwell's pure breezes. Mr. Jones, although 84 years old, can walk further, kill more squirrels and catch more fish than any of our young men, and is still a first-class farmer, and can repeat any passage in the Bible from Dan to Bersheba. If we recollect aright, them's the two ends of the Bible.

The Deer He Killed in Fire Hunting.

From the Hinesville, Ga., Gazette.

A man living in less than a hundred miles of this place; who, by the way, is a good farmer, was very much troubled by the deer which were eating his peas. He did not like the idea of losing his entire crop of peas, and no doubt thought a little fresh venison would be very palatable, armed himself with a gun and a head-lamp, went in pursuit of the deer. He arrived at the field just in time to see the deer jump the fence; he advanced a little closer, then he saw what he took to be the deer's eyes; he fired and went to claim his prize, but instead of a deer he found that he had killed his old tom cat. Poor tommy you had better been at home catching rats.

How a Snake Hatched Chickens.

From the Americus, Ga., Republican.

A farmer living not far from Americus is responsible for the following: About three weeks ago he found a hen's nest in a field near his house which contained five eggs. Time passed and they were forgotten until one day when on going to the nest he found that three of the five had disappeared. Last week he was in the same field and came suddenly upon a large black snake. He had a hoe in his hand, which he used in making two parts of the creeping reptile. This had hardly been done when three little chickens made their appearance from one of the wriggling parts of the snake, and one from the other part. The eggs had been swallowed and hatched.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A $5,000 school building is being erected in Mineola, Texas.

The East Tennessee Dental association will meet in Athens August 29th.

Work has been resumed on the government building at Montgomery, Ala.

There is a growing interest in pine apple culture in Orange county, Florida.

Eight hundred bushels of wheat was the yield of a twenty acre field in Woodford county, Kentucky.

The Montgomery base ball club has completed arrangements for a tour through Mississippi and Tennessee.

The English sparrows are multiplying very fast all over Kentucky, and in some localities are complained of as a nuisance.

Captain Boyd Robinson, the oldest attache of the New Orleans police, is dead. He was a brother of John Robinson, the showman, was born in New York sixty-one years ago, and has been connected with the New Orleans force forty years.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Failing!

That is what a great many people are doing. They don't know just what is the matter, but they have a combination of pains and aches, and each month they grow worse.

The only sure remedy yet found is BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and this by rapid and thorough assimilation with the blood purifies and enriches it, and rich, strong blood flowing to every part of the system repairs the wasted tissues, drives out disease and gives health and strength.

This is why BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure kidney and liver diseases, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, malaria, intermittent fevers, &c.

203 S. Paca St., Baltimore. Nov. 28, 1881.
I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and for several weeks could eat nothing and was growing weaker every day. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and am happy to say I now have a good appetite, and am getting stronger.
JOS. MCCAWLEY.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is *not* a drink and does not contain whiskey. It is the only preparation of Iron that causes no injurious effects. Get the genuine. Don't be imposed on with imitations.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT Trade Mark Patented

"Preserve and Regulate, not Destroy." is a sound motto in medication as well as statesmanship. Preserve the vigor of the digestive organs and regulate the secretions with TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, and you cure dyspepsia and liver complaint by a process in harmony with the laws of Nature. Violent medicines have had their day. They devitalize the system. Reason as well as the stomach rejects them. Rely on this exhilaratin specific.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Nearly 5,000 successful graduates of the above College, together with the leading Educators of America, attest the superiority of its Course of Study and Training, as being Thorough, Practical and Complete, Embracing Bookkeeping, Business Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Mercantile Correspondence, Penmanship, etc. Time required, to complete the Full Diploma Course from 2 to 3 months. Total cost, including Tuition, Books, Stationery and Board in a good family about $80. Students of this College can attend the other Colleges of the University under 10 Professors for 1 year Free of charge. When 2 or more enter together a reduction of $5 on each one's Tuition will be made. The Summer Session has commenced, but Students received any week-day in the year. Regular Fall Opening, Sept. 11, 1882. W. R. SMITH, Pres't, Lexington, Ky.

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Southern Sanitarium.

THIS MEDICAL INSTITUTION, FORMERLY known as the Atlanta Health Institute or "Water Cure," is now complete and in daily operation, and is more than ever considered a

A Model Home for Invalid Ladies and Gentlemen.

The luxurious and costly appointments, medical apparatuses and appliances introduced since the purchase of our present location and the erection of our new Medical Department, have justly earned for this Sanitarium the name of being one of the foremost and most elegantly fitted up institutions of its kind in the United States.

OVER TWO THOUSAND PERSONS have by our methods of treatment under our personal guidance been entirely restored to health without administering a single dose of either Mineral, Vegetable or Animal drug nostrums of any kind whatsoever; and in the future, as in the past, none but Normal and Physiological agents and means will ever be employed at this Sanitarium as aids in restoring the sick to health. Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

For particulars and references address
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
mar 14—1y 2d ponly Atlanta, Ga.

CHURCH VALUES.

THE TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY DISCUSSED.

The Value of Church Influence as a Conservator of the State—Results of Church Taxation Tested—The Progress of Church Building in Georgia—How It has Grown.

Should church property be taxed? The mere asking of the question is calculated to draw out a quick response in the negative, though there will be detected some affirmative voices. The movement is one which periodically presents itself in the lull of other and more exciting topics, and is calculated to be very bitter while it lasts. In California, where the new made millionaires, in their zeal for display and rivalry, were thoughtful enough to divert a little of their surplus in aid of church buildings and kindred institutions, a recoil came from the people in a demand that the stately piles be made to meet their share of the public burdens. The leaders in the clamor were, strange to say, the members of the poorer churches, who were moved as much by envy of the wealthier congregations as they were by patriotic spirit. It was not long, however, before they found out that in crippling the administrators of the metropolitan churches, they brought their own little wooden structures also under the sheriff's hammer. An awakening came, and now the cross-roads churchman of California feels content that San Francisco and Sacramento should have their piles of brick and granite if he is allowed his own church roof unmolested. Several years ago, during the administration of Governor Lee Carrol in Maryland, church taxation was made a popular issue. The governor was a Catholic, the most costly church property in that state belonged to the Catholic church, and the campaign was so managed as to embarass the governor, from whom the advocates of the measure fully expected a veto. To their amazement, however, the governor signed the bill, and the result of its first year's operations was very disappointing.

THE ARGUMENTS USED.

It is claimed that the only equitable system of taxation is where it is made uniform, and its burden falls equally upon all. This is met by the statement that to impose taxes upon church property is practically to increase the burdens on the churchgoer, to the advantage of the man who never responds to the tolling of the Sabbath bells. As a rule the churchgoer is the man who maintains the state, whose industry and labors add to the public wealth, whose home life and government gives to the state its best citizens, who is honest in making his tax returns, who promptly meets all his liablities to his fellow-man. The nonchurchman is, as a rule, outside of the army of progress; being harrassed by no conscience he is as careless of his duty toward the state as he is indifferent of his duty toward his God. The penitentiaries and jails are filled by recruits from this element; our expensive judicial and police system are kept up on the reputation of these men; and the churchman is called on to foot the bill. Let the entire people of the state place themselves at once under church guidance and we could dispense at once with every jail in the country, and nine out of every ten of our judges would be out of business, the tenth man being required only for civil litigation. And in time even this semblance of a court could be dispensed with, for when men learned to do unto others as they would that others should do unto them, disputes would never arise requiring adjudication at the hands of a third person. Upon whom, then, would the burdens of church taxation fall but upon those who are already maintaining the state. The man who is conscientious enough to go to church on Sunday and submit himself to those restraints which make of him an exemplary citizen, would be met by the sheriff for his pains; while the indifferentist, who has found his way through the back entrance into some barroom, will talk loudly of the uniformity of taxation. On his return the church-going citizen will be called upon to witness some violation of law by these men: and the recollection will at once come to him that he has to maintain court and police for the regulation of these men.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN GEORGIA.

The people of Georgia have always been remarkable as a church-going people. In Atlanta, for instance, notwithstanding that it is the rendezvous for many of the refugees of the state, it is doubtful if out of her 46,000 people there are 5,000 wholly outside of religious influence. In every quarter of the city, on leading streets and on back streets, there are churches in which all classes and colors vie with each other in attendance. What is true of Atlanta is more than true of all other sections of the state. While Georgia does not boast the fine edifices to be found in other states, yet she can boast that there is not a single community in which the people are without a house of worship. In Savannah, Atlanta, Macon and Augusta, there are buildings worth as high as $100,000, while such cities as Rome, Americus, Athens and Madison have respectable buildings valued from $10,000 to $30,000. The state has always been very liberal in its exemptions of church property, rightly judging that what was lost in this way was more than made up by savings in court and police fees. In fact, if a truce with the criminal element could be made by which they would recruit the church forces with their reformed presence, it would be a movement to which a great part of our taxation could be removed. There is no way by which accurate figures can be obtained as to the church values of the state, such property being entered on the books of the tax receivers as exempt, but an estimate made by a gentleman conversant with the subject places it at $8,000,000.

IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

One of the first buildings erected in Atlanta was a church building. From that day to the present the accumulation of church property has kept pace with the growth of the city. Up till the opening of the war the buildings were inexpensive, but the proper parties had their eyes on eligible property, such as would be suitable sites for the church of the future. Among these were notably St. Philips Episcopal church, which owns the best piece of church real estate in Georgia. The people of Wesley chapel also made a good investment in securing the site of the present First Methodist church. Then the Catholic church property, on Loyd and Hunter streets, was well in, and has proven a good investment. Trinity church was located on the city hall square, but since the war disposed of it for a site more central to its membership. The First Baptist site, on Walton street, was also a project of a long time ago, in 1842. During the war a number of these buildings went to decay—some from vandalism and others from neglect. In the new era, when the people of the modern Atlanta began to breathe once more the church spirit revived, and brains were busy devising the plans by which the permanent churches of the city might raise their spires to the sky. The trustees of Wesley chapel made the first decided move, though the First Baptist church was pushed through and completed at a much earlier date. Then the Catholic church, corner Hunter and Loyd streets, was commenced, followed closely by the new Trinity church. The Jewish synagogue was then added, and was an object of much interest. The Second Baptist had also made important and elaborate improvements. These buildings then—the First and Second Baptist, Wesley and Trinity Methodist, the Catholic and the synagogue—were the bases on which the present church growth of the city were built. After a lapse of time, the First Presbyterian church was put under way, and the result is one of the handsomest church edifices to be found anywhere. The Methodist Protestant church, on the corner of Garnett and Forsyth streets, was next built, which, though small, has historic association with Atlanta. The Christian church also added its mite to the general improvement. After much delay, rendered necessary by protracted negotiations with the state, the people of St. Philips determined to build a house in keeping with their progress and means. The building is one which attracts universal attention, and is a pride to the congregation. It is noticeable that from the first move made in Atlanta church architecture every effort has been an improvement upon the one preceding it, thus insuring in time a display of church property which will compare favorably with that of any other city in the union. A glance at the value of church property in the city will give the best idea of the work which has been done. The following estimates are made on the basis of the value of surrounding property, and includes parsonage and all other property owned by the churches named:

First Baptist	$100,000
Second Baptist	80,000
Central Baptist	6,000
Third Baptist	5,000
Fifth Baptist	3,000
Christian	35,000
Friendship Baptist (colored)	35,000
First Presbyterian	100,000
Second Presbyterian	85,000
The First Methodist	130,000
Trinity	100,000
St. Paul's Methodist	7,000
Evans Chapel	8,500
Marietta Methodist	7,000
St Philips Episcopal	140,000
St Luke's	8,000
Mission Redeemer	4,000
Immaculate Conception (Catholic)	150,000
St. Paul's Catholic	10,000
Protestant Methodist	20,000
Jewish Synagogue	30,000
Atlanta Colored University	180,000
St. Joseph's Infirmary	10,000
Benevolent Home	10,000
Other church buildings and property	40,000
Total	$1,303,000

Over one million dollars expended on permanent church improvements within fifteen years is a good showing even for a city so progressive as Atlanta; and bears the strongest sort of evidence to the zeal of our people in other things than the accumulation of wealth. Besides these places included in the count are many others which might very properly have been included, such, for instance, as our colleges, schools and scientific institutions, for they are all the outcroppings of the religious spirit of the people.

THE RIVER.

[The following poem has already appeared in THE CONSTITUTION. It was sent anonymously and was printed without knowledge of the author's name. It was written apropos of the illness of the late Senator Hill, and has been so much admired that it is reprinted by request. It may now be stated that the author is Mrs. B. H. Hill, Jr.]

Oh, rugged river! restless river!
River of years—river of tears—
Thou river of Life.

River of tears! Yet o'er thy bosom Joy, as a bird,
flashes its gaudy wing,
And drinks its draught of ecstacy from out thy
crystal spring.

Oh, sunlit river! shadowy river!
River of gladness—river of sadness—
Thou river of Life!

River of gladness! Yet o'er the blue of the beautiful sky floats a cloud,
Out of whose fleecy whiteness the Loom of God is
weaving a shroud.

Oh, beautiful river! while the star of youth is
glowing
From the silver-sprinkled sky:
River of Life! when health's elixir flowing
Paints thy waters its rosy dye.

Sunlit river! when the days are full of peace.
And the calm of the song the river sings,
And the quiet joy the lullaby brings,
We feel will never cease.

And while the waters glow and glisten,
Ah! how seldom do we listen
To the turning of the ponderous wheel of Time,
Over whose granite sides are rushing
The waves of the river in a symphony sublime!

But when the waters are black and bleeding,
Dyed with dread Disease's breath,
And we feel the river leading
To the fathomless sea of Death—

Then, ah! then, in our agony of soul
We cry, "Oh! wheel of Time, one moment stay,
Turn back the river, and cease to roll,
For a life we love is passing away."

But God is the Miller, and the wheel is turning,
Though Grief's hot irons our hearts are burning,
And the river's song—is only a moan,
And the grinding wheel—sounds a groan.

* * * * * * * *

But from out our midnight gloom
Look up! God knoweth best.
See the life we love as it catches the bloom
Of Infinite radiance and rest!

Its waters have mingled with the crystal stream
Flowing so close to the throne,
And the waves have caught the golden gleam
And the river's voice, God's tender tone.

And the river in heaven in its crystal calm
Found its way through the golden bars,
Flowing upward—beyond the garden of stars—
To the feet of God and His Lamb.

Oh, royal river! radiant river!
River of Light—river of Life—
Thou river of God!

H. E. M.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Central Baptist, Peters and Fair streets—Rev F M Daniel, pastor—Preaching at 11 a m by Rev Mr Hughes. Sunday-school at 9:30 a m.

Church of Christ, Hunter st—Dr A G Thomas, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 a m. A C Bruce, superintendent.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Hunter and Loyd streets—Rev T F Cleary; Rev J Henessy, assistant. First mass at 6:30, Sunday-school at 9 and last mass at 10 o'clock a m. Rev M T Reilly, of Savannah, Ga, will preach at the 10 o'clock morning service. Benediction service at 6 p m.

Fifth Baptist, Bell and Fillmore streets—Rev V C Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 8 pm by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a m. Baptism at night. Meeting every night during the week. All cordially invited and prayers of God's people requested.

First Baptist, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev D W Gwin, D D, pastor. Services at 11 a m by Rev E W Warren, D D, former pastor, and at 8:15 p m by Rev Dr W J Mitchell. Sunday-school 9:30 a m; John M Green, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

First Methodist, Peachtree and Pryor streets—Rev Clement A Evans, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m by Rev Henry W Hilliard and at 8:15 p m by the pastor. Class meeting 9:30 a m. Sunday-school 4 p m.

Payne's chapel, Hunnicutt and Luckie streets—Rev F G Hughes, pastor. Preaching 11 a m and 8 p m. Sunday-school 9:30 a m.

Second Baptist, Mitchell and Washington streets—Rev Henry McDonald, D D, pastor. Preaching 11 a m by Rev W J Mitchell and 8 p m by Rev W H McIntosh, D D. Sunday-school at 9:30 a m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

St Paul's M E church—Rev W C Dunlap, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 8:15 p m. Sabbath-school at 4 p m.

SS Peter and Paul's, Marietta and Alexander streets. Rev P H McMahon pastor. Services: First mass at 7 a m. Second mass at 10 a m.

St Luke's, corner Walton and Spring streets—Rev W C Williams, D D, pastor in charge; Rev C M Beckwith, assistant. Holy communion 7:30 a m, Sunday-school 9:30 a m, morning prayer and sermon 11 a m, evening prayer and sermon 8:15 p m, weekly service Tuesday and Thursday 5 p m. Thursday being appointed by the governor as a day of thanksgiving, service and sermon 10:30 a m. Seats free

Temperance Sunday-school No 1 meets at 9½ West Mitchell street every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Temperance Sunday school meets every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, at the Red Men's hall, on Marietta street. The Friday night meeting is at No 5 engine house, on Foundry street.

Third Baptist, 31 Jones avenue—Rev H C Hornady, D D, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and 8 p m by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a m; W H Bell, superintendent.

Trinity, Whitehall and Peters streets—Rev T R Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a m by Rev A M Campbell, of the California conference. Evening, 8 o'clock, anniversary sermon of Wenona Temple by the pastor. Sunday-school 9:15 a m. Strangers especially invited.

Young Men's Christian association rooms, corner Walton and Forsyth. The gospel meeting at 5 o'clock this evening will be led by Mr Grigsley, and will be especially for strangers.

Bethel A M E church, Wheat street—Rev W J Gaines, pastor. Preaching at 11 a m and at 3 and 8 p m. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a m.

Friendship Baptist, Mitchell and Hayne—E R Carter, pastor. Daily service at 11 a m, 3 p m and 8:30 p m. Sunday-school 9 a m; M V James, superintendent.

Weak muscles and nerves, sluggishness of thought and inactivity, cured by Brown's Iron Bitters. aug 22-d&w1w

Vigor, strength and health all found in one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters.
aug22-d&w1w

While preparing the remains of her son for burial, Rose Blassingame, an old colored woman of Greenville, South Carolina, was killed by a thunderbolt.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are ANGOSTURA BITTERS, prepared by Doctor J G B Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

Dr. Edward Emerson, son of the Concord philosopher, is about to give up the practice of medicine and devote himself entirely to literary work.

The mystery has been solved at last
Our teeth no longer need decay,
All troubles of the mouth are past,
By SOZODONT they're swept away;
And young and old may smile secure
With lips and teeth so bright and pure.
aug2. d1w sun tues thurs sat&w1t

Seven cities contend for the honor of giving birth to Homer, but Hartford's claim to the invention of the toy pistol stands unchallenged.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.
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WANTED—MONEY.

WANTED—TO BORROW $2,000 OR $3,000 ON first-class city property. Address "Loan," Constitution office. 1t

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PATRNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED milling business. Young man with about three thousand dollars capital who is acquainted with wheat and flour trade, can make a favorable arrangement, as the advertiser has other business to look after. Address Miller, Constitution office. 823

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TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ON FIRST-CLASS Atlanta real estate. Address "Investment" care Constitution. August 27, 1882. 786

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OF ALL KINDS ARE BUILT BY BLOUNT & Co. in first-class style at reasonable prices. Having a Lumber yard always well stocked, we can build houses on short notice. Leave plans and specifications with Greeson & Hooks, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets. june 27—tf sun tues fri

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO YOUNG MEN CAN FIND A COMFORTAble room with board at 37 Grubb street. 880

TWO GETLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FIRST-CLASS board with or without lodging at 350 Marietta street. 797

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR—ALL MEMbers of Kennesaw Council, No 215, are admonished to attend meeting on Monday night. 7:30 p m. 861

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A nicely furnished room on first floor at 63 Houston street, with private family. 812

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—TWO GOOD HARNESS MAKERS. T J Hardaway, Athens, Ga. 829

WANTED—A STEADY WHITE WOMAN TO cook and do house work for family of three. 408 Whitehall street. 778

WANTED—A SMART COLORED BOY; MUST reside with parents and be well recommended. Old Book Store, 8 Wall street. 882

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS on inside work. E F May, 29 West Alabama street 832

2 FIRST-CLASS, SOBER HARNESS MAKERS can get a job at D Morgan's, 80 Whitehall street. 800

WANTED—GOOD SEWING MACHINE HANDS to take work to their homes on work at the Factory, at Selig Bros. & Co, 15 North Pryor. 819

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS WHITE BOY desiring home and fair wages. Call or address 62 Alexander. Also boy wanted for wages without board. 793

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO general housework in family of three. One that is a good milker and can attend a cow properly. Apply at 285 East Hunter street. 837

WANTED—BY A LICENSED DRUGGIST OF ten (10) years' experience, a situation in a drug store with a view of buying an interest if suited. Address "Druggist," care of this office. aug23—4t wed fri sun tues

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS, $2.25 per day. Apply W. D. Bell's lumber yard, corner Pryor and Wheat. 798

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN A FURnished room without board. Address, with terms, at once "X," No 3 Whitehall street. 881

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED COAT Makers. Liberal price paid to A No 1 workmen. Address A R Phillips & Bro., LaGrange, Ga. aug26—d3t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHITE NURSE. Apply at once to 186 West Peters street. aug25—dtf

A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED—APPLY AT 17 East Pine street. aug26—2t

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WEST END—WANTED, ABOUT HALF ACRE for building lot near horse cars in West End. Address "Suburb." this office. 824

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD MILK COW J H James. 785

IF YOU WANT SADDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, Bridles and such like, go to D Morgan's, 80 Whitehall street. 800

I AM LOOKING FOR HEIRS OF CARRIE EZELL formerly of Atlanta, who died in Galveston in 1881. Address W B Denson, Galveston, Texas. 816

TWO ROOMS BY GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE family in fifteen minutes walk of car shed. Address L L C, Police Headquarters. 806

WANTED—FOUR GOOD MILCH COWS (BUTter cows) with young calves. Address P. O. drawer 29. 811

WANTED—TO TRADE A 20 H P BOILER AND a 15 H P engine, all in good order, for lumber. Call on or address J Z McConnell, Cartersville, Ga. 870

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT I can sell paints and wall paper and apply it astonishingly cheap. M M Mauck. 821

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A RETAIL GROcery doing a good business, or rent store in good location. Address Trade, Constitution. 808

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OR IN terest in one, by a man of experience in the business. Address Hotel, care Atlanta Constitution. aug25—3t

LADIES AND GENTS, I COME TO STAY—FLY Window Screen, best made; fit any window only one dollar; come and see for yourself. The best mocking bird cage made for $1.50. The cheapest place to get a wire-guard to keep out burglars and let fresh air pass; wire arches, wire baskets flower stands, wire trainer, nursery gate and window guard, at Atlanta Wire Works and Bird Cage Manufactory, 82 Peachtree street. Yours most obediently, Emilio Cavaliri. 118 sep3—1y sun tues. un miswant

WANTED—EVERYBODY WITH SORE EYES to try Wilhite's eye water. A cure guaranteed. For sale by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar. july25—3m

MEDICAL.

DR. W. T. PARK, OFFICE 3½ WHITEHALL, up-stairs, in Centennial Building, Atlanta. All Chronic Diseases and Female Complaints a specialty. 803

LADIES ELECTRIC BATHS FOR THE CURE of Nervous Weakness and Rheumatism. Paralysis and Neuralgia—Dr. Gurley, 287 Whitehall street—in charge of Mrs. Gurley. nov18—dtf—sun

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—2 CONNECTING ROOMS, FIRST floor, front over our new store, Nos 54 and 56 Whitehall street, and one basement 20x100 feet. M Rich & Bro. 855

FOR RENT—TWO GOOD ROOMS IN PRIVATE family; excellent water; no children. Apply 111 E Hunter street. 787

FOR RENT—ON PEACHTREE STREET, OVER Mark Berry's shoe store, a desirable front room. Apply to M Wiseberg, 80 Ivy street. 879

THREE NICE ROOMS TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with kitchen privileges, at 124 Marietta. 878

FOR RENT—PARTIES WITHOUT CHILDREN can secure two nice connecting rooms by applying at 129 Nelson street Monday. 809

FOR RENT—1 ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, first floor, over our old stand, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. M Rich & Bro. 855

FOR RENT—HOUSES, ETC.

FOR RENT—5 ROOM HOUSE, 45 POWERS street, $16; 3 room house on Hunnicutt street, $9; 3 room house, 18 Fowler street, $8; 4 room house, 144 Alexander street, $10; 4 room house, new, corner Alexander and Williams streets, $16. Also several nice new cottage houses corner Merritt's avenue and Fowler streets at from $6 to $10 each. Roberts & Griffin, 30 Peachtree street. 858

FOR RENT—A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE, adjoining, with the use of West End mineral spring and park. Apply to G W Adair or W L Stanton. aug26—4t sat tues wed&thurs

IF YOU WANT TO RENT OR BUY THE BEST 13 room house in the city call at once on B. G. Kelley, Cannon house. 813

FOR RENT—MY HALL, SUITABLE FOR a wholesale store, and nice rooms and houses at low prices. J H James. 785

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE NO 408 WHITEHALL street, now occupied by Dr Stainback Wilson. Apply to J L Watkins, 7 South Broad street. 789

FOR RENT—4-ROOM HOUSE AND DOUBLE kitchen, No 56 Gilmer street. Apply at 109 East Hunter street. 790

FOR RENT—TWO NEW STORES WITH LIGHT basements, at the corner Decatur and Butler streets. Apply No. 27 Decatur street. J. J. Tolbert. 835—aug27 sun thurs sun

FOR RENT—ONE STORE AND BASEMENT, corner Broad and Mitchell streets, one eleven room house on Garnet street, between Whitehall and Pryor, within half block of street car and within five minutes walk of depot; also 5 new cottages on Baker street near Calhoun. The above will be rented cheap to desirable tenants. John Ryan. 839

FOR RENT—PART OF STORE SUITABLE FOR jeweler. Apply at No 1 Peachtree street. 820

FOR RENT—A GOOD PIANO, NEARLY NEW. Apply at 49 Wheat street 1t

FOR RENT—2 NEAT, SIX ROOM COTTAGES on Whitehall street, near junction of Whitehall and Forsyth streets. Apply to M Haralson, No 11 Decatur street. 868

FOR RENT—A NEW 4-ROOM HOUSE NO. 25 Cooper street. Apply at 47 Windsor street. 796

FOR RENT—A NEW COTTAGE WITH FIVE rooms besides kitchen and servants room, with water, gas and all modern improvements; centrally located. L L Abbott. 851

FOR RENT—A DWELLING OF 8 ROOMS, CENtrally located; furnished if desired; good water, gas and fine neighborhood. Apply at 49 Wheat street. aug25—3t

A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH OUThouses, orchard and superior water, three hundred yards of Decatur depot, to rent. Apply to C A Locke, Decatur Ga. August 26, 1882. aug27 sun wed fri sun

BOARDING HOUSE FOR RENT—THE "WEBster house," 12 rooms, No 55 Forsyth street; also a nice dwelling house on Whitehall street. Apply to Turner & Co., millinery and hair store, 43 Whitehall street. aug25—2t fri&sun

FOR RENT—FRONT BASEMENT OF NO. 37 Marietta street, corner Forsyth street, opposite post-office. Nelson, Barker & Co. june20—tf

RENT, RENT, RENT.

65 NICE HOUSES, SOME IN EVERY WARD, most of them new. G W Adair.

4 ROOM BRICK COTTAGE IN 200 YARDS OF passenger depot. Fine water and good neighborhood, No 2 Luckie street, near junction of Broad and Peachtree. G W Adair.

BOARDING HOUSE—I HAVE A LARGE, ELEgant house on a large lot, close in, located on S. Pryor street, for rent. Call at once. G W Adair.

THE HANDSOMEST, BEST ARRANGED 6-ROOM cottage in the city, modern improvements, for rent by the year. G W Adair.

TWO 3-ROOM COTTAGES ON LARGE LOTS, shade trees, nice grounds, good neighborhood, on street car line, just the place for the first year's happy married life, when the family is not numerous. by the year G W Adair.

A 6-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, SERVANT'S HOUSE, stable, large lot, in West End, on street car line. G W Adair.

A NUMBER OF NICE, LARGE PLACES ON street car line. Some well furnished. Call on Monday morning. G W Adair. 846

LEAK & LYLE'S RENT LIST.

15-ROOM HOUSE, PEACHTREE, $100; 12-room, Washington, $75; 10-room, McDonough, $60; 7-room, Loyd, $35; 10-room, Jackson, $40; 9 room, Jones, $25; 9-room, Collins, $40; 5-room, Mangum, $16.50; 8-room, Pulliam, $20; 8-room, South Pryor, $30; 8-r, Pulliam, $27.50; 8-room, Currier, $20; 7-room, West Harris, $25; 7 r, Mangum, $25; 7-room, Jones, $30; 7 room Collins, $30; 7-room, Collins, $40; 7-room, Williams, $20; 6-room, Irwin, $12 50; 6-room Luckie, $15; 6 room, Ellis, $20; 6 room, Marietta, $25; 6-room, Cooper, $30; 5 room, Boulevard, $25; 4 room, Calhoun, $21; 4 room, Larkin, $15; 4 room Jones avenue, $10; 4-room, Bellwood, $8; 4 room, Alexander, $15; 4 room, Pulliam, $16; 3 room, Smith, $8; 3 room, Haynes, $8; 3 room, Old Wheat, $10; 3 room, Walnut, $12.50; 3 room, West Fair, $10; 3 room, Bush, $8; 3 room, Pine, $8. Leak & Lyle, 35 Marietta street. 877

SAM W. GOODE'S RENT LIST.

AN ATTRACTIVE LIST OF GOOD HOUSES OF from 3 to 10 rooms for Monday, in almost all portions of the city. Call early and make your selection. Samuel W. Goode, attorney and real estate agent. 843

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS AND CANVASSERS TO sell a new spring bed bottom. Address P O Box 103, or call at factory, corner Houston street and Air-Line railroad. 891aug27—3t

WANTED—1,000 AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR the Southern Central Marriage Association. Pays $3,000 upon marriage certificate. Holders can marry in two months. Apply at once to I N Smithson, Secretary, Pulaski, Tenn., for terms. 328 aug12 dim—sun sat

WANTED—FIVE NO 1 MEN AS GENERAL agents on new book, on salary. Apply to or address J H Chambers & Co, Atlanta, Ga. 1062 july30 12t sun tues thurs

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE AGENT, LADY OR Gent, in Atlanta. A permanent situation and good pay. Address for particulars J A Knight, 231 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. aug25—d3t

PAINTS, PAINTING, PAPERING.

BUY YOUR PAINTS AND WALL PAPER AND decorations from me. I can beat them all for low prices. M M Mauck 821

IF YOU WANT A NEAT AND STYLISH SIGN painted, come to me I can do it cheap, cheaper, cheapest. M Mauck. 821

TRY ME ON HOUSE PAINTING AND PAPER hanging; make stylish and honest work at prices astonishingly cheap, cheap. M M Mauck. 821

LOST.

STRAY COW—ONE SMALL NO-HORN YOUNG cow, speckled face, some white under belly, fine bag—at my residence near George Clarke's, on Sandtown road. Wm. Stewart. 780

LOST—A SEAL CHARM WAS FRIDAY LOST between the cemetery and street car, Decatur street. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to No 9 Centennial building, up stairs. 827

ABOUT THURSDAY A WEEK AGO, THE 17th instant, I lost before Elsas, May & Co.'s bag factory a silver watch with my name on inside of front case. Finder will please deliver at Elsas, May & Co. John Burge 805

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOM FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, also day boarders, at 35 Grubb street. 784

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

LADIES AND GENTS' GENUINE SOLE leather trunks; leather and fine covered trunks of all styles and sizes. Sole leather and canvass state room trunks, sample cases of all descriptions, valises, satchels, tourist companions, rubber pillows and cushions, flasks and drinking cups, alligator valises, satchels and pockets. All kinds of goods made to order and repaired at the Atlanta trunk factory, 50 and 92 Whitehall street. 830 aug27 d1w top col

TRUNKS AND VALISES—A GREAT BARGAIN in baskets at Lieberman & Kaufman, 50 Whitehall street. 831

TRUNKS AND VALISES, LIQUOR CASES, candy cases, hardware cases, shoe cases, dressing cases, cuff and collar boxes, on hand and made to order, at the Atlanta trunk factory, 50 and 92 Whitehall street. Lieberman & Kaufman. 831

BRIDAL TRUNK AT LIEBERMAN & KAUFman, 50 and 92 Whitehall street. 831

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

HOMES.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES, ON EASY terms, several desirable places with 7, 9 and 10 room dwellings on Collins street. Samuel W. Goode, attorney and real estate agent. 843

FOR SALE—NICE PLACE AT EDGEWOOD. Ives & Krouse. 852

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—I will sell my house and lot, No 158 Gray street, at a bargain, or exchange it for a small farm or a few acres near city limits west of city. E M Roberts, 30 Peachtree street. 833

$3500—6 ROOM COTTAGE, CORNER lot. Ives & Krouse. 852

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 14-ROOM BRICK RESIdence, very close in, on Ivy street; such property rarely for sale. Samuel W Goode, Attorney and Real Estate Agent. 843

$300—PROPERTY RENTING FOR $60 A year. Ives & Krouse. 852

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON POWERS street, very cheap; excellent dwellings and large, nice lots. Samuel W Goode, Attorney and Real Estate Agent. 843

$400—4 ROOM HOUSE RENTING FOR $8 a month. Ives & Krouse. 852

FOR SALE—HOMES AND VACANT LOTS IN the city for the poor in installments and easy payments. Samuel W. Goode, attorney and real estate agent. 843

$5500—10 ROOM RESIDENCE NEAR Peachtree street. Ives & Krouse. 852

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE WITH 6 ROOM HOUSE at Bellwood, very cheap, offered until Tuesday night; also 3½ acres on Frazier street with 4 room house. Samuel W. Goode, attorney and real estate agent. 843

$1250—4 ROOM HOUSE LUCKIE ST. Ives & Krouse. 852

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE NEW 4-ROOM houses on fine lots on Luckie street, with easy payments. Samuel W Goode, Attorney and Real Estate Agent 843

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AND VACANT lots at low prices for cash or on installments. J H James. 785

FOR SALE—RARE INVESTMENT IN 3-ROOM cottages on Fort, Fitzgerald, King, Bailey, Marietta, Means, Newman, Yonge, Fowler and other streets. Call Monday. Samuel W Goode, Attorney and Real Estate Agent. 843

$1000—PROPERTY RENTING FOR $20 a month. Ives & Krouse. 852

FARMS.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOME, FARM AND orchard at Jonesboro, twenty miles south of Atlanta. Dwelling-house, six rooms, cook-room and dining room, good out-houses, 53 acres, 12½ in woods and 41½ in cultivation. Call on or address J R Price. 179 aug6 law4w sun

FARM FOR SALE—A 75-ACRE FARM SITUAted immediately on the Georgia railroad in DeKalb county, 3 miles east of Decatur, known as the George Hudson place. This is a newly settled place, with a 7-room cottage on it, fronting prominently on the railroad in a lovely grove; good outbuildings, fine young orchard, two good springs, a fine site for fish pond, about 50 acres in fine state of cultivation, balance well timbered. The accommodation train stops in front morning and evening. This property is in every way very desirable, and will be sold at a great bargain if taken by the first day of September. Price $2,200; half cash, balance 6 and 12 months. Roberts & Griffin, real estate agents, 30 Peachtree street. 833

FOR SALE—75 ACRES LAND NEAR CITY—bargain. Ives & Krouse. 852

FARM FOR SALE—101½ ACRE FARM IN DeKalb county, Georgia, 2½ miles southeast of Decatur, on the Stone Moutain wagon road. Good strong red land, lies well, with about 40 acres under fine state of cultivation, balance in original forest. Well watered. Three settlements of tenement cabins. Terms easy. Price $2,000 Can also furnish 100 acres more adjoining above, if desired at a bargain. Roberts & Griffin, 30 Peachtree street. 833

FOR SALE—A FINE TURPENTINE ORCHARD embracing fine farming lands, cheap gold mining lots in White and Lumpkin counties. Cheap good garden farms near the city. Splendid bargains in houses and lots. Vacant lots on installments, and cheap for cash. Rents collected in advance and turned over promptly. Gleeson & Hooks, corner Peachtree and Decatur. 856

LOTS.

$650—NICE, LEVEL LOT ON CREW ST. Ives & Krouse. 852

FOR SALE—12 VACANT LOTS TOGETHER near Luckie street very cheap; also 6 on North avenue and McAfee street. Samuel W. Goode, attorney and real estate agent. 843

$700—FINE, LARGE, CORNER LOT ON Luckie street. Ives & Krouse. 852

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL VACANT LOTS on Crew street, two on McDonough and two on West Peachtree street. Samuel W. Goode, attorney and real estate agent. 843

$1500—LARGE LOT, JONES STREET. Ives & Krouse 852

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT WITH A GOOD 5 room house on Garnett street, near Whitehall. Samuel W. Goode, attorney and real estate agent. 843

$1600—ELEVATED, LEVEL LOT, Whitehall street—bargain. Ives & Krouse. 852

WANTED—HOUSES

WANTED—A CENTRAL HOUSE FOR KEEPing boarders. Small house preferred. Address Mrs L, Constitution. 818

WANTED—TO RENT A COTTAGE OF FIVE or six rooms; must be well located. Address early Monday Permanent, Constitution office. 810

WANTED—TO INVEST $800 TO $1,100 IN 3 to 5 room cottage between McDonough and Whitehall streets, or between Washington and Hill streets. Samuel W. Goode, attorney and real estate agent. 843

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE on Southside of city—Whitehall or McDonough streets preferred. Address, with location and terms, H T, Constitution office. aug25—d2t fri sun

WANTED SITUATIONS.

A BOOK KEEPER OF 10 YEARS' EXPERIence wants a situation. Is also a good and rapid penman in general work, connected with an office requiring a great deal of writing. City references given. Address "H" care Constitution office. 814

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS THOR oughly acquainted in practical book-keeping and general business, desires a situation as book-keeper, assistant, bill clerk, collector or clerk; salary no immediate object. Will work cheap. Best city references. Accountant Constitution office. 780

WANTED—A POSITION AS WET NURSE BY Mary Williams, 109 W Peters street. Can give good recommendations. 883

WANTED—POSITION AS DRUG CLERK BY a young man of two year's experience. Position as assistant prescriptionist preferred. Address A B C, No 25 Marietta street, city. 882

WANTED A SITUATION—HAVING A THORough knowledge of the shoe business, and being a mechanical and experienced boot and shoe-fitter, I desire a situation either as clerk in a store or work at the trade. Can speak and read the German and English languages, and have also a good handwriting. Address D C B, care Constitution office. 792

A GENTLEMAN OF FIFTEEN YEAR'S EXPErience in operating dentistry would like a position for one or more years. Would not object to partnership with right man. Best references. Address F E Allen, Thorntown, Ind. aug25—2t fri&sun

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

GOOD WORK, HONEST DEALING AND FAIR prices are our principles, to which we adhere strictly. R H Huzza & Co's Trunk Factory, No 12 Whitehall street, James's Bank Block.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE STATE OF Trunks, Bags and Valises of all kinds and prices, of our make, can be found at Huzza & Co's Trunk Factory, No 12 Whitehall street, sign of Red Trunk.

HUZZA & CO'S IS THE RELIABLE TRUNK Factory of Atlanta; all goods guaranteed to be as represented No 12 Whitehall street.

HUZZA & CO HAVE THE LARGEST ASSORTment of Pocket-books, Ladies' Satchels, Leather Novelties, for travelers, in the city, at their salesroom, No 12 Whitehall street. 640 top col

REPAIRS ON TRUNKS, BAGS AND VALISES done in the best manner at Huzza's Trunk Factory, No 12 Whitehall Drayage free. 844 top col

THE OLD BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!—ALL THE schools will open in a few days. Why pay full price for books that have to be cast aside in a few months, when you can buy books answering every purpose for one fourth to one-half price? Call at the only "Old Book Store" 8 Wall street, and save one-half your outlay. Come early before all the bargains are gone. The rush will be great. N. B.—During this week I will give extra price for school books. Bring in at once; now is the time to sell them. All manner of Books, Magazines, Seasides, etc., bought and sold. W. B. Burke. 822

NEW BOOKS, "CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD." Avery's History Georgia, regular price $5, my price $2 50. Rise and Fall Confederate Government, Jeff Davis, regular $8 and $10, my price $4 and $6. Law, medical and theological works. Literary curiosities. All Zola's works School books in quantities one-eight to one-half price. Confederate money bought. "The only Old Book Store." Old books bought and sold. W. B. Burke. 863

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BIRDS AT 262 EAST Hunter street. Mrs F H Glazier. 867

CARRIAGES—FIRST-CLASS HOME MADE family Carriages and Buggies at Smith's 85 Broad street. 864

2 SETS SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE HARNESS at a bargain, at D Morgan's, 80 Whitehall street. 800

TIN FRUIT CANS AT W J WOOD'S, 87 WHITEhall. 890

RYE AND BARLEY—GEORGIA RAISED SEED rye and barley, for sale by J. J. Williams & Co., 17 and 19 Forsyth street. 781

CARRIAGES—3 LIGHT FAMILY CARRIAGES, 2 double seat Buggies and one pony Phaeton; these have been used a short time and are for sale very cheap at Smith's, 85 Broad street. 864

MILLER & BRADY, NO. 16 LOYD STREET, have just received from Kentucky a lot of extra harness and premium saddle horses. 1t

THE CELEBRATED MASON & HAMLIN ORgans—The unrivaled Packard Orchestral Organs; also first-class Pianos, lowest possible prices for cash or on easy monthly payments. Call and examine goods, or address V T Barnwell, 14 West Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga. 802

TIN FRUIT CANS AT W J WOOD'S, 87 WHITEhall. 899

CANARY BIRDS AT 262 EAST HUNTER ST. Mrs F H Glazier. 867

FINEST SADDLE HORSE IN GEORGIA FOR sale at Redd's Stable. 841

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN SHARES ATLANTA Building and Loan Association stock. Cheshire, Wilson & Co, No 14 Whitehall street. 817 aug27—3t

FOR SALE—BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND carpenters' tools. Clarke, Thompson & Co., 45 Peachtree street. aug 20 4 sun 644

FOR SALE—ONE DRUMMER SPRING WAGON with top, very cheap. Been used a short time. N. C. Spence, 45 and 47 Decatur street. 888—aug27 sun tues&thurs

TIN FRUIT CANS AT W J WOOD'S, 87 WHITEhall. 890

FOR SALE—A FINE BUGGY OR SADDLE mare, with buggy and harness. Also pair pet deer. Apply to Dr J T Warnock, 85 North Collins street, or Dr G W Delbridge. 609 aug20 sun & fri 4w

FOR SALE—WE WILL NOT BLOW ABOUT what we have in stock, but if you will come down to 156 Marietta street we will sell lumber of every description. No 1 and No 2 shingles at living prices. J C Donald & Co. 862

MOCKING BIRDS AT 262 EAST HUNTER ST. Mrs F H Glazier. 867

CARRIAGES—CARRIAGE REPAIRING OF ALL kinds promptly attended to. None but first-class workmen employed at Smith's, 85 Broad street. 864

TIN FRUIT CANS AT W J WOOD'S, 87 WHITEhall 890

FOR SALE—FINE RAZORS, POCKET KNIVES and scissors. Clarke, Thompson, & Co., 45 Peachtree street. aug 20 4 sun 644

THE GULLETT GIN—THIS JUSTLY CELEbrated gin, acknowledged by all Cotton Buyers to make the best sample and as good as the best for quantity of product. For sale at Nos. 79 and 81 Broad street, by S C McCandless, Agent aug4—d1l sep15 fri sun wed &wtilsep

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF guns, pistols and parlor rifles. Clarke, Thompson & Co., 45 Peachtree street. aug 20 4 sun 644

WHITE, GRAY AND BROWN SPARROWS AT 262 East Hunter street. Mrs F H Glazier. 867

TIN FRUIT CANS AT W J WOOD'S, 87 WHITEhall. 890

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE IN ONE OF THE best towns in Middle Georgia, Established thirteen years; stock about $1,400; expenses light; profits large. Possession at any time. Ill health cause of selling. For further particulars address "Bromide," care Constitution. aug24 d4t—24, 27, sep3, 6

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-HORSE POWER engine and boiler. Also 1¼ inch shafting belts and pulleys. Inquire at Georgia Ice works, 50 West Alabama street. 872 july23sunstf.

AUCTION SALES—MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EMbracing almost every article wanted by housekeepers, will be sold at auction at residence No 128 Thompson street, near Garnett, on Thursday, August 31st, 10 o'clock. D P Ellis, Auctioneer. aug26—2t

2 MULES, 60 SHOVELS, 2 HORSE WAGONS, 50 wheelbarrows, dump cart harness, steel drill, hammers, plows, etc, etc, at auction at J F Redd & Co's livery stable, 56 Pryor street, Monday, 28th, 10 o'clock. D P Ellis, Auctioneer. aug26—2t

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS C. M. GRANT HAS RETURNED TO the city, after further improvement at the Boston conservatory of music, and will resume her music class at once. Apply 146 South Pryor. 783

MISS JENNIE BRANAN WILL OPEN HER select school September 4th at 39 Boulevard, between Houston and Erwin. 795

MRS E J LAHATTE WILL OPEN HER PRImary school September 1; she is ranked among the best primary teachers. Thankful for past patronage, she asks for future continuance of all who may need her services. 872

THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT OF THE DECATUR Academy will open September 4th. A limited number of girls can board with the principal. English Branches, with French, Latin, Music and elementary drawing are taught. Address Miss C. Skinner. 779 aug27 sept3&10 3t

ATLANTA PREPARATORY SCHOOL—FOR boys and girls. This school will resume its exercises September 4, 1882. For catalogue apply to Miss Bunnie Love, principal, 38 North Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. aug 20 sun tues fri 644 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS—H KROUSE, 20 Peachtree street. 852

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD—NO STAIRWAY to go up or down. Step in, tumble in, fall in. Don't stand on the order of going, but go to Bennett, 45 Broad street, for all kinds of printing.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS REPAIRED and covered. Keys for all kind of locks fitted at 10 Peachtree street. J M Burkert. 801

TO CONTRACTORS—A FRAME CHURCH TO be built at Social Circle, Ga. Will receive bids until September 1. Plan and specifications can be seen on application to building committee, J T Eckles, chairman. aug25—2t fri sun

PAINTERS, CONTRACTORS AND ALL WHO wish to paint, we offer a large stock non corrosive, ready mixed paints, all colors, warranted the best make, at factory prices. Call and examine paints and prices. Pemberton, Iverson & Co., wholesale druggists, 40 and 42 Wall street, opposite passenger depot. aug12—dtil sept 1st

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month $2 50 for three months, or $10 a year.

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THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 27, 1882.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Trade of Atlanta.

THE CONSTITUTION'S annual review of the trade of Atlanta will be published on Friday, September 15. Every feature of the city's activity will be fully and accurately described—its trade, wholesale and retail, and its varied manufactures to receive particular attention. The railroad development will be explained, and all the changes it has wrought, especially in real estate values. Atlanta has never known a more prosperous year than the one now drawing to a close, and her prospects were never brighter than they are to-day. All these things will be fully set forth in our annual review. We expect to make it so interesting and valuable that no one interested in the prosperity of the city can afford to do without it. An immense edition will be printed, although the review will fill at least twenty-four pages of the regular size of THE CONSTITUTION. Orders for space in this great issue, or for extra copies, should be handed in, the sooner the better both for us and our patrons. Early orders will be carefully attended to. Address,

THE CONSTITUTION.

THE signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic and Gulf states to-day, local rains, southerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature.

RUMORS have been industriously circulated to the effect that the inventory of the Western and Atlantic railroad, taken when the road went into the hands of the lessees, had been mysteriously lost. There is no cause for alarm on this score. The inventory as originally taken is safe, and is now in the office of the secretary of state, where are porter of THE CONSTITUTION saw it yesterday.

COLONEL CANDLER'S LETTER.

We printed yesterday Colonel Allen D. Candler's letter accepting the nomination of the democratic convention of the ninth congressional district. In every respect it is a document worthy of the man and the occasion. It is the utterance of one who has supreme confidence in the honesty of the people and in the integrity of their purposes; and he enters the campaign with an enthusiasm that is partly the result of this confidence in the people, and partly the result of the self-reliance of men who have carved their own fortunes out of the most unpromising possibilities. His letter is a ringing document from beginning to end, and there is hardly a doubt that the indomitable spirit which manifests itself in every line will be the means of leading the organized democracy to victory. Colonel Candler is not practiced in the arts of the mere politician; he has never compromised his self-respect by bartering his opinions for votes; he has never consorted with the elements which are now striving to undo the work of the democratic party and carry the state back to the chaos of the reconstruction period; and he has never made an offensive and defensive alliance with the republican office-holders whose business it has been to persecute and harrass the people of north Georgia. But he is a man of the people; he thoroughly understands the industrial needs his state and section; and he is thoroughly sympathy with every reasonable aspiration of the citizens of the ninth district. If the people of that section have ever had the remotest idea that they have anything to gain by promoting the success of independentism, the handmaiden of republicanism, they must be undeceived now. They must be fully aware of the nature and purpose of that spirit of office seeking which, in order to promote its own selfish ends, makes common cause with republicanism for the purpose of tearing down the safeguard of the people. In Colonel Candler, the honest voters of the ninth district of every shade of opinion, have a candidate in whom they can repose the utmost confidence, and whose election would be an honor to the whole state.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S PLANS.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, with rare secresy and skill left Arabi Bey and his boasted intrenchments far behind and at one swoop and almost without opposition seized the entire line of the Suez canal. This gives him a base one hundred miles long from which he can maintain two lines of railroad—one from Suez and one from Ismailia. It gives him, too, safety from the inundation of the Nile and from the malarial diseases of the Nile delta. It places him nearer Cairo, and it permits him to choose the battle-field. Instead of attacking the strong works at Kafr-el-Dewar, he will now compel Arabi to fight him at some undefended point southeast of Cairo, or else leave the best part of Egypt open to the British army. If Arabi should persist in staying near Alexandria, he will be treated to the inundation that he threatened to use against the British forces; but he will, of course, fall back, and both armies will perhaps make a race for Zagazig, the junction of railroads and fresh water canals, and altogether the most important point between the Nile and the Suez canal. It is not probable that Arabi has any strong defensive works from which he can repulse a movement of the British force on Zagazig. General Wolseley has a splendid little army of fully 30,000 men, thoroughly equipped, at his command. Alexandria and all the points on the Suez are connected by telegraph. He can attack simultaneously at all points, or he can rapidly concentrate his army, or portions of it, at any point. He has the confidence of his troops, and none of the fighting that has taken place warrants the belief that the Egyptians will fight any better than they did in the Crimea or in the Russo Turkish war of 1876. If the enforced retreat of Arabi from Alexandria is capped by one whipping in the field, it is more than probable that his army will melt away, and the khedive will go into Cairo with the British army close behind him. The English army are at Cholouf, near Suez, or about two day's march from Cairo. The English position does not permit Arabi to retreat to the east or to the southeast, and all chance of procuring recruits from Syria or Arabia is hopelessly gone. If he is active, he may, it is true, fall back to Cairo, and from there retreat to upper Egypt, where the False Prophet, at the head of a victorious Soudan army, is supposed to be encamped. But can he get away from General Hamley at Alexandria, who is undoubtedly watching every movement he makes? If Hamley holds him until Wolseley seizes Zagazig and Cairo, he must either surrender or go to the desert on the west, where he would starve to death. In other words, he must beat Wolseley into Cairo, or else the war will suddenly collapse. If he can slip by Wolseley he will be able to reach with a small and disheartened army upper Egypt, and then the war would be both long and expensive. The distinguished soldier at the head of the British force fully understands, of course, the situation, and stirring news may therefore be looked for as soon as he is in a condition to begin a movement upon Zagazig and Cairo. Stores and guns and mules and other equipments are being landed as rapidly as possible, and the Indian contingent is arriving daily. Altogether the outlook is becoming very gloomy for Arabi Bey and the Egyptians who deserted the khedive.

RATES FROM ATLANTA

The merchants and manufacturers of Atlanta are indebted to Mr. Joseph M. Brown, general freight agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, for a rate table that scarcely has an equal in the country in respect to comprehensiveness. This table, so far as the west and northwest are concerned, places an Atlanta merchant or manufacturer in a position to say just what he can sell his goods for, because he can now ascertain what he can lay his goods down for in 2,000 centers of trade. The merchants of many northern cities have long had access to such information, but this is the first time that an Atlanta merchant could tell a merchant in Kansas, or Colorado, or Manitoba, or even Arkansas, just what he could deliver in his town a package or a carload of goods for. The value of such information is obvious; and we hope the excellent work of Mr. Brown will be supplemented by our other freight managers until Atlanta has tables that show the exact rates on all kinds of freight to every trade center in this country and Mexico. The West Point road should give us rates to the southwestern country; the Central road to Florida towns and the West Indies; the Georgia road to South Carolina points, and the great Danville and East Tennessee systems to all northeastern parts, even into Canada. We have had an abundance of rates to Atlanta; now let us have rates from Atlanta. Mr. Brown has begun a good work, and we hope his contemporaries will carry it on until there is no ground left for complaint. For it should be understood at once that Atlanta proposes to sell goods, both of her own make and other manufacture, to all America, and she expects her railroads to afford her the facilities of the most favored cities. This is a reasonable request, and the railroads that work up to it will in turn be benefitted by the rising trade of the most energetic and ambitious people in all the southern country

SOME HINTS OF FALL.

In New England the premonitions of autumn are already to be seen and felt, if we are to judge from the tantalizing manifestations of restlessness in the utterances of the delightful essayist who makes the editorial columns of the Springfield Republican the vehicle of his thoughts and fancies. And indeed, these premonitions are not untimely, for this issue of THE CONSTITUTION, journeying northward, will meet the blonde granger maiden, September, somewhere in the Valley of Virginia. There are some sultry days ahead of us, no doubt, but even here there are various symptoms of a change of season—symptoms that are none the less delightful because they are vague, elusive and mysterious. It is not that the cat tails along the verge of the swamp are beginning to soften, nor that little streaks of pink are beginning to show behind the green sabres of the ribbon-cane, nor that the blades of maize are turning yellow in the sun, nor that weeds and grasses are running to seed. It is not all nor any of these that go to make up the manifestations of a change, or that give emphasis to the rustling rumors of fall that are abroad in the land. The sun still shines broadly and blandly all through the day, and if we fail to consult the thermometer it is because we know the mercury has hid its head in the little jungle of degrees and half degrees that stands bristling between 80 and 90. It is true the shadows of all things stray a little further northward at noon, but this fact would escape the attention of anybody but the astronomer royal and his mild-eyed assistants. Umbrellas and mineral waters made from carbonic acid gas and rock salt are still fashionable in the town, and the street car mules retain their summer languor. The heat of the sun is still fervid and searching, and its later intolerance is aggravated by the fact that the summer, out of respect, perhaps, to the prognostications of Mr. Vennor, has heretofore been exceedingly pleasant; free of violent storms, but full of those quiet, steady rains that give strength and color to all vegetation. There have been more days of rain than of sunshine, and the grass is still rank and luxuriant, and the leaves of the trees seem to be full of the green sappiness of spring; with this exception—that a leaf here and there of the China tree has somehow caught the trick of turning yellow, and in the fresh air of morning a stray leaf from the red oak comes whirling down, in spite of the general heydey of the season. But, as in the case of the north-going shadows, few would trace the yellow or the whirling leaves to a definite change in the season, since the general impression one gets indoors and out is decidedly one of summer.

The subtle changes that are going on are not to be witnessed by every one. They are chiefly features of the night, and on this account naturally escape general observation; for how few know the deep delights, the awful inspirations of the night, when the man melts away into the congenial darkness and the soul clamors for recognition! Not the night that the two-penny poets are in the habit of raving about, for the moon is an insult to a sensitive man—but the dark, unfathomable night that seems to have been blown hitherward from the outskirts of a storm; when the wind surges fitfully in the tops of the trees, leaving the under world at peace. Such nights as this fetch the wakeful man very near to the unseen and the unknowable, and it would be strange indeed if he should miss the various impulses of the season that convene beneath the hedge of Cherokee rose-vines.

Just at present such of these impulses as reach the night-watcher are not those of summer. The premonitions of autumn may be vague, but they are unmistakable. They begin to manifest themselves before the sun goes down and continue to grow and increase until the closing of the morning-glories gives token that another summer day has begun. One of the premonitions that are to be identified with the night rather than with the day is the noisy activity of the blue-jays. After a late dinner the jays assemble in the scrub oaks, and after a good deal of caucussing, make screaming excursions across the fields and orchards. A little later in the season they will be found demurely seeking shelter beneath the dead leaves that still cling to the oaks. Towards night the little brown wrens that have led a mysterious existence somewhere in the depths of the honeysuckle vines, dart hither and thither scolding some imaginary intruder; and somewhere in the poplar tree a representative of the May brood of mocking birds rehearses in a half whisper the songs he will sing in the summers to come.

But when the day piles up its red ember in the west and vanishes, a delightful coolness falls upon all things. A steady breeze comes over the hills and lifts the rustling grasses, and if the cricket's song is to be believed, it is not a far cry to the fireside. A limb of the oak suddenly whips down and seems to crawl along the roof of the porch, the poplar trembles and shivers, and, lo! the ghost of autumn stretches forth a hand from the darkness and scatters the leaves of the pale summer roses upon the ground, and moves stealthily through the garden, and out through the garden into the woods, and far across the fields into the cooler west. But it is a reconnoisance merely. Presently the night will meet the morning, summer will rekindle her red fires in the east, and the fervid heat of the day will cover up the footprints of fall and drive the night watcher to the shadow of his parasol. Such is life among the people kown to the Northron Boston Advertiser as "Georgians and Southrons."

THE Hon. Benjy Brewster is walking up and down the streets of New York city stopping omnibusses and drays for the purpose of announcing that President Arthur doesn't want the star route thieves punished if they are not guilty. We should think that a man of the Hon. Benjy's experience would insert an advertisement in the personal column of the Osmanli Herald.

WHICHEVER way you turn there are rumors that your Uncle David Davis is to get married before long. Many of these rumors have been denied, but we hope and trust that some of them are correct. Our republican institutions will all be perfectly secure with your Uncle David Davis safely married and sleeping on a Queen Anne bedstead.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer nominates Mr. Charles A. Dana, Deacon Richard Smith's friend and bottle-holder, for governor of New York. The compliment will no doubt be appreciated, but Editor Dana has the interests of a great newspaper to look after and he is also pledged to look after the welfare of G. William Childs, A. M.

R. D. LOCKE, one of the republican candidates for something or other, made a speech in Cartersville the other day in which he formally announced that the independents were drifting toward republicanism. "Dritt" is good. They had but a step to take, and they took that in the coalition.

PLEASE bear in mind that there is to be fun in the seventh and ninth districts this season. "De muel ain't trowd me," said Unce Rastus, rubbing himself; "hit's des dish yer belly-ban' w'at come loose." This is about the way with independentism. The belly-band is getting too loose.

THE wool hat is a big thing, but when your Uncle Allen was a boy he went barefooted and followed the plow. And when he wasn't barefooted he wore brogans. Bless you! When it comes down to a Georgia record, your Uncle Allen has got it all.

PLEASE don't forget, in the midst of your other engagements, that Jud Clements is running for congress in the seventh district. Still if you should forget it, the fact will be brought to your attention in the fall.

DENVER should move her exposition to Atlanta. We experience great difficulty in raising seventeen dollars and a half to secure railroad shops, but we can make a good thing out of even the Denver exposition.

FOR the benefit of correspondents at the other end of the line, we will state that Jud Clements is already as good as elected, he is so quiet and composed. Isn't this, after all, the secret of success?

THE editor of the Boston Advertiser pays a high compliment to "Georgians and southrons." This compliment is doubly appreciated coming, as it does, from a Bostonian and a northron.

OLD man Simon Cameron showed his head above the surface in Pennsylvania the other day, and before he could dodge, he had been struck between the eyes by seven independents.

IT would appear that your Uncle Allen Candler is fixing for a fine, large time in the mountains. He talks like a man who knows what he is going to do.

SIMON to Don: "My son, I have been struck by the Joseph Goss of independentism. What I need most is a tariff for protection."

IT is claimed by General Sir John Bull that the name of the Egyptian commander should be pronounced Arobber Bey.

IF Mr. Cornell walked away with Jay Gould on Wall street, the blue ribbon should be tied to his headstall.

STATE POLITICS.

P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, declines to become a law-maker in Atlanta.

The Blackshear News says that H. G. Turner should be Mr. Hill's successor in the senate.

The Jackson Herald and the Danielsville Monitor are both giving Allen D. Candler a warm support. This shows which way the people are going.

The Burke-Screven district is divided between T. W. Oliver and J. L. Singleton, both of Screven, to which the nomination is referred under the rotation rule.

James Thompson has accepted the nomination for senator in the district composed of Glynn, Camden and Charlton, and will do all he can to carry the district.

P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah, will not be a candidate for congress from the first congressional district this fall, nor will he be before the people for any political position.

"Mr. Stephens's majority," says the Middle Georgia Times, "is now put down by knowing politicians at sixty thousand, and the calculation is, Gartrell will not carry six counties in the state."

Says the Bainbridge Democrat: "It rather strikes us that Colonel Clifford Anderson, democratic candidate for attorney general, ought to canvass the state. Hon. D. N. Speer, candidate for treasurer, might also take a hand. Col. Tom Hardeman is a whole team but he can't multiply himself over 136 counties between now and election day. The state executive committee should send able speakers to every portion of the state."

Hugh Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance, says: "No more revenue should be raised than is absolutely necessary to defray the expenses of the government economically administered. A surplus of money in the treasury, beyond the needed wants of the government for its economical support, leads to useless and extravagant appropriations, unnecessarily burdens labor, and should, therefore, be avoided. In providing revenue for the support of government attention should be paid to all branches of industry; there should be no discrimination in favor of one industry at the expense of another; the custom dues should be imposed in such a way as to do justice to each industry and thus create an impartial and equitable system of taxation. The interests of agriculture should not be sacrificed to the interests of manufactures and commerce. The products of agriculture are greatly in excess of the products of the manufactories of this country; ninety per cent of the exports to foreign countries consists of agricultural products, and with these nine of our imports are paid for.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGE CHARLES F. CRISP and wife, of Americus, Georgia, are at the Kimball.

GOVERNOR CORNELL should resign and open a bucket-shop in Wall street.

MOUNTSTUART, the new palace of the Marquis of Bute, which will cost at least $1,250,000, is to be ready for habitation next summer.

THE distinguished artist, Miss May Franklin, of New York, formerly of Athens, is visiting Atlanta as Mr. H. W. Grady's guest.

MME. MARIE ROZE-MAPLESON has just inherited $8,000 under the will of her grandmother (after whom she was named) in Paris. Her brother, Albert Pousin, the Parisian architect, receives an equal sum.

PRINCE COFFEE JUTCH, the son of King Coffee Calcalli, of the Ashantees, is being educated under the tutelage of England, but the climate of that country being thought too severe for him, he has been sent to Trinidad.

"BLAINE," writes a Saratoga correspondent, "stopped before a fine portrait of Horatio Seymour, and after studying the face intently, he said: 'A noble face and trustworthy. It seems almost a pity that such a man could never have been president.'"

WESTMINSTER Abbey is temporarily deserted by its most notable dignitaries. Dean Bradley has gone to the lakes for a few weeks, and Canon Farrar has left with his family for his annual two months' holiday, which he is passing this year at Budleigh Salterton.

A MEMBER of the Quebec legislature receives $800 a year for his services. The reduction of this salary to $600 is being agitated by some of the Canadian newspapers. A New York legislator receives $1,500 per annum, and frequently manages to double that amount before the session is over.

GILBERT and Sullivan must be members of the peace society. All their operas begin with P—"Pinafore," "Patience," "Pirates of Penzance," and the new opera will probably be "The Princess." The arrangement is probably followed in order that the actors may the more readily catch their Qs.

IN New York many physicians are now carrying about their drugs instead of writing prescriptions. The practice is growing out of the increasing dissatisfaction of the people with the prices charged for prescriptions by the druggists. Often the bill for medicine is larger than the physician's charges.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Chester Caught On.

Philadelphia Times.

Garfield didn't take Dorsey's advice about the cabinet, but Arthur caught on a little later.

Proud of Us.

Bainbridge Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is undoubtedly the leading southern newspaper. Its editorial staff embraces some of the ablest writers in the entire country. As a Georgian we are proud of our big daily.

The Railroads and the People.

Columbus Times.

We copy from THE CONSTITUTION this morning an editorial upon the power of railroads to tax the people, which is full of food for the intelligent and thoughtful legislator. That these great corporations have powers that should be carefully regulated, if not entirely abated, has long been felt to be a necessity, and it was out of this feeling that the Georgia railroad commission sprung, and it is the same feeling that will sustain it. But the action of this southern railroad syndicate in New York may show the inadequacy of the powers of our railroad commission and demonstrate the need of further legislation to strengthen their hands. "Taxation without representation" was one of the gravest charges that were made by our patriotic forefathers against Great Britain, and as it was oppressive and offensive then; it will prove still more so now, since those who undertake to use this power are the great syndicate kings of mighty railroad combinations which have their head in New York and their arms in every southern state. In these railroad conferences, where tariffs are to be changed and the industries of the people affected, the state railroad commission should have seats to represent the people of their respective states. An arbitrary advance of 20 per cent upon freight rates that are already full of dividends to the carriers is oppressive and the power to make such assessments should be revised and restricted by the next legislature. No good citizen wants our railroads crippled, or compelled to work for less than a fair dividend, but every good citizen would curtail them of the power to oppress the people.

Allan D. Candler.

Jackson Herald.

From the best informed men that we conversed with—men who know the county, and can tell pretty well what she is going to do—we can pretty safely estimate Candler's majority in this county at two hundred, with a decided upward tendency. We have never yet heard of a man that excited so much enthusiasm amongst the people. They know that he is one of them—a self-made man, coming from amongst the people and of the people. That he feels nearer to them, and knows what their wants are. These are advantages that his opponent know nothing of. His greatest popularity, however, appears to exist in the fact that he is a successful business man. One who shows by his works that he is heartily interested in the good of his country, and no one man has done more to aid in its material prosperity. Allen D. Candler has made it possible for the citizens of Jackson county to put over one hundred thousand dollars upon its tax book, he has made it possible to build a railroad to the heart of the county, joining it to the great arteries of commerce. He has made towns busy with prosperity, where now the forests cover the earth. When we consider these things we can comprehend the status of affairs, and it is plain to us why he possesses so much the advantage of his opponent.

Danielsville Monitor.

When we took charge of the Monitor we did not expect to take sides actively either way in the congressional canvass. But having become thoroughly convinced of the fact that Mr. Speer has been trying to barter the rights and interests of our people for a miserable mess of governmental pottage, a sterrl sense of duty as democratic journalists impels us to contribute our mite of influence towards his overthrow, and consequently we this morning unfurl our banner to the breeze, inscribed with the name of Hon. Allen D Candler, the nominee of the recent Gainesville convention, as our candidate for congress from the ninth district. Colonel Candler is a gentleman "in every way well qualified to fill the position of congressman, and we are satisfied he will, if elected, exert every particle of his indomitable energy to advance the very best interests of his people and section. There will never be any room for complaint against him that he used his influence to secure the appointment of colored men to important offices, when he could have found white men much better qualified for the positions, and who would have filled them far more acceptably to the people. Believing this to be true, and knowing that Mr. Speer has been "found wanting" in these particulars, we shall exert whatever influence we may have in this campaign, earnestly in favor of Candler and against Speer.

LITERARY NOTES.

H. C. BUNNER's poems, serious and humorous, many of which have appeared in Puck, are to be published by Henry Holt & Co.

MR. ANDREW LANG's poem, "Helen of Troy," a poem of 2,400 lines, will be published in October.

J. H. SHORTHOUSE talks like his books, in a queer antique style. A large paper edition of his novel, "John Inglesant," has just been issued.

THE MS works of the physician Galen, which were supposed to be lost, have been discovered in Salonica by A. M. Papageorges. They date from the fifteenth century, and appear to have originally formed 248 sheets: 144 are in good condition, 24 are mutilated or worm eaten, and 80 are missing.

A LIMITED number of copies of the complete edition of Mr. Aldrich's poems, now in the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will be issued in illuminated paper, flexible covers, with a novel decoration. The rest of the edition will be bound in new fashioned flexible cloth covers.

DURING the autumn the school of philosophy at Concord will publish, though Mr. Moses King, of Cambridge, its first volume of reports, abstracts, and, in some cases, the full text of the lectures given during the recent session, with historical sketches of the school, the programmes of the previous sessions, and much other interesting matter.

MORSELS OF GASTRONOMY.

ESTHETIC Newporters make their breakfast entirely of fruits, and substitute claret wines for tea or coffee.

AN authority on dining says eight courses are sufficient for any dinner party. This is open to discussion.

CELESTIALS never use sugar in tea, and they regard the man who does so as a candidate for the lunatic asylum.

IN dining it is better to know how to order than what to order, and this is an art many of us have yet to learn.

ARTIFICIAL cheese has been extensively introduced in England, and our cousins on the other side blame us for it.

WHEN the prince of Wales dines at home he revises the dinner menu always submitted to him by the royal chef.

A STARTLING peculiarity of the chickens one gets at summer hotels is that they are only composed of legs and wings.

HOTEL bills of fare of the period are too long, and enunciate a great deal that may be called gastronomic trash.

HE who officiates as chef of the Windsor, Saratoga, has been fortunate enough to please the esthetic Oscar Wild.

IN England there is a society that spreads knowledge as to the plants and herbs the poor may eat without fear of poison.

FISH and shell fish dinners are all the rage at Long Beach, one or more occurring every night at the Point Lookout hotel.

A NOTED cook at Newport served a dinner in six courses the other day, the material for each and every course being lobster.

COOKING by steam is not the success that some expected, and those who have made the experiment are not enthusiastic.

SOMETHING like 200,000 clams are consumed daily at Coney Island, 10,000 pounds of meat and over 1,000 chickens.

ACCORDING to the London Caterer, a "plain unvarnished British dinner is homely and hot." So long as it is hot, what matter if it is not good looking!

AMERICAN FABLES.

THEY WOULDN'T SQUEEZE.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A Hyena and a Wolf met one day in a narrow path in the forest. By a little squeezing they could have passed each other and gone about their business, but the Wolf yelled out:

"Ho! there! out of my path!"

"You are no bigger nor better than I am!" was the Hyena's reply.

"This is my path!"

"You're another!"

Thus they blustered and jawed until each was determined not to give way, and in the fight which ensued both rolled over the bank and were badly shaken up. They were still jawing when a Lion came along and cuffed them apart and observed:

"That path belongs to me alone, and if I catch either one of you using it I'll break your back!"

MORAL.

If you won't squeeze to accommodate, and if you will fight, don't fight over that which concerns your neighbor more than yourself.

THE AMERICAN SUSPECTS.

The Memphis Postmistress Removed—The Exchange of Three Per Cent Bonds.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The department of state is informed to day by Mr. Lowell that O'Mahoney, one of the so-called suspects, has been released. The case of Brophy is still under consideration.

By order of the president acting Postmaster-General Hatton this afternoon removed Mrs. Anna E. Thompson as postmistress at Memphis, Tenn., and appointed James H. Smith to the vacancy.

The Surgeon General of the marine hospital service has received the following telegram to-day from Surgeon H. E. Spohn at Laredo, Texas: "The cordon from Corpus Christi to Laredo is perfected, and also extended to New Laredo by the Mexican authorities acting in conjunction with us."

The amount of offers for the new three per cent bonds represented by packages marked 10 a. m., August 1st, 1882, all of which were included in the drawing for the choice of numbers yesterday, is about $200,000,000. The principal offers have come from the national banks, and nearly all the national banks in the country have signified an intention of exchanging 3½ bonds or new 3 per cents. The largest single application so far received is from the Philadelphia National bank. It is for about $2,000,000 of the new bonds. It has been decided to award the priority of numbers to applicants whose offers were considered yesterday, before taking up the cases of the packages forwarded after 10 o'clock on the 1st instant. It will take about one week to perform this duty, and no more drawings for allotment will be made until this is done.

A commission has been issued to Frederick C. Humphrey as postmaster at Pensacola vice Wm. F. Lee resigned.

A CALIFORNIA PRIZE FIGHT.

Shocking Details of a "Ring" Murder—The Victim Found Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 26.—It has just transpired that a prize fight occurred across the bay near San Celito in Marion county yesterday. The contestants were Charles Oram, an Englishman, and George Emerson, an American. Both heavy weight. Both men are of San Celito. The fight grew out of a dispute as to the pugilistic merits of Sullivan and Tug Wilson. The match was made for $250. The gloves used were a mere pretext, being hardly thicker than driving gloves. Emerson weighed about 175 and Oram ten pounds less. The fight began at 3 p. m., and lasted about three quarters of an hour, seven rounds being fought. Oram was overmatched and would have withdrawn after a round or two had he been permitted. He was terribly punished, and Emerson was also considerably used up. When Oram was whipped to a standstill, his seconds threw up the sponge. He complained of pains in the head and chest, and against the advice of friends took a stiff glass of brandy. He was taken to his house, near the scene of the fight, where he lived alone, and early in the evening feeling better sent away his attendants. This morning Charles Dexter, steward of the Pacific yacht club, which has its club house near Oram's cabin, sent a messenger to inquire as to his condition. He was found dead and cold in bed, having evidently been dead at least six hours. Emerson has been arrested and imprisoned, and officers seeking other parties to the affair. Not a person could be found in San Celito to-day who witnessed the fight, though all admitted that they had heard of it.

A KNOXVILLE TRAGEDY.

An Affray Between the Mabrys and Lusbys, in Which the Latter Were Killed.

KNOXVILLE, August 26.—A fatal shooting affray occurred here to day, in which Moses Lusby was shot through the breast and instantly killed, and his son, Don Lusby, through the body and cannot live. The shooting was done between the two men on the one side and General Joseph A. Mabry and his son, Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., on the other. Don Lusby is the man who murdered William C. Mabry, son of General Mabry, last Christmas eve. On his trial for the murder the jury disagreed, and Don Lusby was released on bail. This morning Don Lusby abused General Mabry on the street and threatened to kill him. Don was arrested by the chief marshal, but resisted arrest. His father attempted to rescue him. He was taken to the city hall before the recorder, where the chief marshal and a policeman attempted to disarm him. The Mabrys were present as witnesses, and engaged in the scuffle, in which the Lusbys were shot. When killed Moses Lusby had one pistol in his hand and one in his pocket. Don Lusby also had two pistols. An examination at the coroner's inquest failed to develop who did the shooting. The Mabrys gave themselves up and gave bond.

THE PRESIDENT IN NEWPORT.

Wined and Dined and Champetred in General—His Movements.

NEWPORT, August 26.—The dinner given to President Arthur to-night, by ex Governor Morgan, of New York, was a brilliant and select affair. Only a few personal friends were invited. The president met many distinguished guests at the reception given Charles H. Russell, of New York, over 300 people being present.

Later in the evening, the president attended a ball given by Commodore Baldwin, of the United states navy, at his villa. The ball was one of the most elegant affairs ever given in Newport, the elite of summer residents being present. The president attended to considerable official business early in the day, and to-morrow will visit Colester's Inland harbor in company with the secretary of the navy. He will also visit the polo grounds, attend a fete champetre, and dine with John Jacob Astor in the evening.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

A Shipload of Military Recruits Furnishing Fresh Food for the Disease.

NEW YORK, August 26.—A Matamoras, Mexico, special to the Post says: The number of new cases of yellow fever here is decreasing, but a shipload of recruits for the army who have just arrived will furnish new victims. The fever is devastating San Fernando, a small town in Tampulas. Over one hundred new cases are in Brownsville. The national board of health is enlisting mounted quarantine guards. The Howards, of Galveston, have given Bronwsville one thousand dollars.

THE PLAGUE IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, August 26.—There were nineteen deaths from yellow fever in Havana during the week ending last night. Dr. Burgess, sanitarian inspector of the United States board of health for Havana, states that the report published some time ago that sixty-four captains of vessels had died of yellow fever in Cuban ports during his summer is untrue. Only two captains died in Havana during the whole season. It is not known who started the false report.

THE TEXAN WATERSPOUT.

Terrible Loss of Life and Property Reported from the Afflicted District.

GALVESTON, August 26.—The News' Fort Concho special says: Reports to-day are heart-rending from the inundation of Benficklin. Forty deaths are reported from drowning. The following names have been ascertained: Mrs Metcalf and daughter, a negro, A Van George, Robertson Scott, one child and one Mexican, two Mexicans at Kelly's ranch, ten Mexicans at Beasley's ranch, Joseph Matthews, wife and four sons, one woman and baby of Benficklin. The town is all washed away except eight houses. The court house and jail are a total loss. There is no insurance from water. The people of San Angelos tried to assist but the raging water prevented. It is still impossible to cross the North Concho. The country presents a spectacle which beggars description. Houses, shops, horses, cattle, clothing, are piled up in heaps at every step. Mrs Metcalf and daughters bodies are found. The telegraph wires are still down.

Lynch Law Demanded in Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 26.—The Inter-Ocean publishes a record of the outrages committed on women and children within the past eight months, showing the alarming frequency of this class of crime. Statistics show that those who perpetrate such outrages are seldom adequately punished. The paper takes radical grounds on the subject, and declares the time has come when the people must take the law into their own hands, and advocates the immediate lynching of every brute found guilty of an assault on women or children, believing such retribution in a few cases will put a stop to the increase of such crimes.

The Garfield Residence.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Judge Lawrence, first comptroller of the treasury, to-day received a letter from Mrs. Garfield, stating that she has no objections to the proposed purchase by the Ohio republican association of the former residence of General Garfield in this city, and that she will impose no restrictions as to the future use of the building. She said further that General Swaim has charge of the matter, and all business connected with the proposed purchase can be transacted through him.

Ravages of the Cholera.

LONDON, August 26.—A telegram received here from Hong Kong, dated on Thursday, says four thousand natives have died of Asiatic cholera in a single Phillipine province, but the epidemic is now decreasing. There have been only six fatal cases among the Europeans.

Mules for the British.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Lieutenant-Colonel Swinney, of the Royal Artillery, English army, accompanied by Dr. Cox, veterinary surgeon, are here purchasing mules, which will be shipped direct from New York to Alexandria for use in the Egyptian campaign.

A Preacher Killed.

SHILOH, Ohio, August 26.—In a quarrel yesterday over an attempt to enforce the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday, Rev. W. L. Phillips, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, was stabbed seriously by John E. Smith, a leading grain dealer.

The Warren Fund.

NEWPORT, August 25.—Upwards of $30,000 have already been subscribed to the fund now being raised for the family of the late General G. K. Warren.

THAT NIGHT.

You and I, and that night, with its perfume and glory!
The scent of the locusts—the light of the moon;
And the violin weaving the waltzers a story,
Enmeshing their feet in the weft of the tune,
Till their shadows uncertain
Reeled round on the curtain,
While under the trellis we drank in the June.

Soaked through with the midnight the cedars were sleeping,
Their shadowy tresses outlined in the bright
Crystal, moon smitten mists, where the fountain's heart, leaping
Forever, forever burst, full with delight;
And its lisp on my spirit
Fell faint as that near it
Whose love like a lily bloomed out in the night.

O your glove was an odorous sachet of blisses!
The breath of your fan was a breeze of Cathay!
And the roses at your throat was a nest of spilled kisses!
And the music!—in fancy I hear it to-day.
As I sit here, confessing
Our secret, and blessing
My rival who found us, and waltzed you away.

J. W. Riley.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The share speculation opened with prices ¼ to 1 per cent lower for the general list than yesterday's closing prices, the latter Erie preferred, Louisville and Wabash were also conspicuous. In the early dealings prices became irregular, only slight fractional changes taking place; the market then declined ⅛ to 1¾, the most prominent being Denver and Rio Grande 1¾, Louisville and Nashville and New Jersey Central ¾; prices then became irregular, Colorado Coal, Louisville and Nashville and Alton and Terre Haute declining, while Denver and Rio Grande sold up 1⅝, and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville ½, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis declined 1 to 59, but just before noon recovered to its opening price, 60. In the early part of the afternoon prices again become irregular, only fractional changes taking place. Subsequently prices recorded a decline of ½ to 1½ far the general list, Manhattan Beach, New Jersey Central and St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba being most conspicuous. After this a recovery of ½ to 1½ took place, latter for Denver and Rio Grande. Other stocks which were conspicuous were New York Central, Louisville and Nashville and Lake Shore. The market closed moderately active with prices generally weak. Transactions aggregated 385,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	†103	Panama	165
Georgia 7s mortg'e	†105	Quicksilver	10
Georgia do gold	†114	do Preferred	45½
Louisiana consols	65	Reading	60¼
North Carolina old	†20	St L & San Fran	39¼
North Carolina new	†10	do Preferred	57½
Funding	†10	do first Preferred	95½
Special tax	7	St. Paul	121
Tennessee 6s	54	do Preferred	135¼
Tennessee new	54	Texas Pacific	50
Virginia 6s	†35	Union Pacific	114¾
Consolidated	58¾	United States	74
do Deferred	13	Wells & Fargo	130
Adams Express	140	Chicago & N.W.	143½
American Mer. Ex.	95	do Preferred	165½
Chesap'ke & Ohio	23¾	Erie	98¼
Chicago & Alton	137½	East Tenn R. R.	10½
C. St. L. & N. O.	76	Ga. R. R.	—
Consolidated Coal	31	Illinois Central	135¼
Delaware & Lack	142¾	Lake Shore	111¼
Fort Wayne	136	L. & N.	70⅝
Hannibal & St Joe	85	Memphis & Char'n	58
Harlem	205	N. C. & St. L.	62½
Houston & Texas	83	N.Y. Central	132⅝
Manhattan Ele	53	Pittsb'g F.W. & C.	138
Metropolitan Elle	88¼	Rich. & Alleghany	20
Michigan Central	95	Rich. & Dan.	112¾
Mobile & Ohio	22	Rock Island	135¼
N Jersey Central	77⅝	S. C. con brown	101⅞
Norfolk & W'n Pre	55	W. Pt. Terminal	69½
N. Y. Elevated	107	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	35⅞
Ohio & Miss.	37⅞	do Preferred	63½
do Preferred	105	Western Union	88½
Pacific Mail	45⅝		

†Bid.

ATLANTA TARIFFS.

AN INTERESTING BOOK FOR THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

Showing the Rates on Every Side as Far as the Railroads Extend—The Crops Upon Which Freights Depend—Sweet Potatoes and Cotton—A Western and Atlanta Enterprise.

"What do you think of this for enterprise?" asked a prominent business man of Atlanta a day or so ago.

"What is it?" inquired a CONSTITUTION reporter who was on the watch for the latest news.

"Special general tariff No. 1, issued by young Joe Brown, of the Western and Atlantic railroad company, covering rates to nearly two thousand points north, east and west of Atlanta. Here you see rates to Norfolk, here to San Francisco, here to El Paso, and here to Winnepeg, in British Manitoba. Here," turning the leaves, "are rates to all points in northwest Georgia, northern Alabama, northern Mississippi, all of Tennessee and Kentucky, and hundreds of points from Ohio to Colorado inclusive. Here, you see, are all railroad towns in Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—in fact, nearly all points which any branch of trade in Atlanta is likely to attain too, and many which in my opinion are out of their reach. Sixty-five pages of freight rates for Atlanta business men to feast their eyes on, and probably to load their pockets with! Pretty good specimen of what energy and patience will produce, isn't it?"

"Why, that's a pretty useful pamphlet for you business men, is it not?"

"Pretty useful! Well, yes. As you newspaper men say, it supplies a want long felt. The greatest need of business men who have ambition enough to desire, and enterprise enough to attempt, to go out of their immediate neighborhood is a definite knowledge of what the freight rates are. We frequently get letters from Texas and Kansas asking us to price goods, and can never do so without visiting the railroad office to find what the rates are before we can take a step in the matter. And then we, half the time, have to wait till some telegraphing is done before we can get what we are after.

"Young Brown, however, has anticipated all of this, and in this splendid tariff has given us not merely stray points, but has taken up the roads and run the stations right straight along. The advantage of this is apparent in an instant, for with this book we can send a drummer upon each one of these roads, and can price our goods with exactly the freight charges from Atlanta to every station consecutively. I don't know whether he took this view of it or not, but he nevertheless has given the mercantile and manufacturing men of Atlanta a chance for a tremendous leap forward in business. Where we formerly were stumbling along or feeling our way in the dark as to rates, we are now able to figure exactly to a cent the cost we can lay down goods at, and can know in an instant with perfect assurance whether the profits are enough to justify us in making the trade."

Just here the speaker was interrupted by a clerk, and the reporter being now fairly on the track of a very interesting piece of information, hurried to the headquarters of the Western and Atlantic railroad company to follow it up. Mr. Joseph M. Brown, the general freight agent, who had issued the rates, was found intently engaged at his desk; but paused when informed that his attention was desired and asked: "Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

TO EXTEND ATLANTA TRADE.

"I have called around, Mr. Brown," said THE CONSTITUTION man, "to get some information about the tariff which you have just issued. This is something new, isn't it?"

"Oh, no, indeed, we issue tariff sheets very frequently," was the response.

"Yes, but not covering so vast a territory as this, do you? I have never seen one so extensive as this."

"Well, probably not. In fact, I will make the same remark myself. But you know we Atlanta folks don't consider ourselves bound down within such narrow confines as some other towns are apparently satisfied with.

'No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole, the boundless continent is ours.'"

"What was your object, Mr. Brown, in quoting rates to points so far from home?"

"Well, sir, our object was to work up business for the Western and Atlantic railroad, to develop the manufacturing, mercantile and agricultural interests of the state of Georgia and extend the trade of Atlanta into every nook and corner of this country if it could be done. There, you have it in a nut shell. Why, sir, what is it that gives Louisville and Chicago so tremendous a swing in the south and so firm a grasp upon the trade of all this south Atlantic section but their ability to quote rates on request to any point down here?

"That being the case, why should we not profit by their experience and be able to quote rates on our products into every market? For my part I am tired of even tacitly acknowledging our inability to cope with any people anywhere, if conditions are approximately equal. We have no need whatever of an infusion of foreign energy among our people. They have as much of it as any people in America if they are only given a fair chance to exercise it."

"Well, do you think this object can be accomplished to any great extent outside of the few states immediately adjoining. You know there are other trade centers which we have to contend with in nearly every section into which we go."

"Yes, sir, I am perfectly aware of that fact. But I know, also, that with a proper supply of brains, perseverance and pluck, all of which our people have pretty plentifully, we can hold our own in any struggle for some distance around here. Atlanta has peculiar advantages for some species of trade in certain sections. Take Texas for example. That vast commonwealth lies spread out before us with her fertile fields, every year drawing to them as a magnet tens of thousands of the best bone and muscle of the south. She is essentially an agricultural state, the manufacturing interests being comparatively small. Now, just what Texas needs, Atlanta produces. She needs plows, we make them; she needs farm wagons, we make them; so with bedsteads and other furniture, paper and grain bags, cotton gins and presses, domestics from our cotton factory, brooms from our coming broom factory, ax and hoe handles, paper boxes, and a score of other necessaries, to say nothing of mercantile goods which our people can reship into that whole vast scope of country at a profit."

"Well, what do you mean by that last remark?"

"I mean this: the rates from Atlanta to interior Texas points are less than the rates from New York and Philadelphia, and even Chicago, and are not very much above those of St. Louis. Now, we can manufacture cheaper than St. Louis can, consequently we can meet her on substantially equal terms in that region. It simply resolves itself, therefore, into a question as to whether the Atlanta business man has as much pluck and energy as a New York or Chicago yankee.

GEORGIA YANKEES.

"And just here I will repeat the idea that I have never yet found a Georgia man fail to be equal to the emergency just as much as a yankee. Why, sir, we are wonderful people. Our folks ever since the war, which left the whole south flat in the gutter, have been apparently expending all their energies in raising cotton, and it has been said that every crop was mortgaged before it was picked; but, nevertheless, we have been steadily improving, until now we find our state worth tens of millions of dollars more than she was at the close of the war. Now, politicians can slander us and sneer at us as much as they desire; but it won't be ten years before Georgia energy and progress will be above par. Why, sir, look at one rate alone which is quoted to all the towns in the northwest—that on sweet potatoes. Have you ever thought about what a vast source of wealth that is bound to be to our people? I remember that when we refugeed into south Georgia during the war, we raised on our farm over three hundred bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre. I, a boy at the time, thought it an immense yield till I was told that it was possible to raise over four hundred bushels to the acre on the richest of lands. Now let us have some figures on this: The United States census in 1880 shows that there are in Georgia over 8,000,000 acres of land in cultivation. Now let us say the people will plant one acre in forty in sweet potatoes and that they will average 100 bushels to the acre. That will show a yield of 20,000,000 bushels. Suppose we keep 10,000,000 bushels for home consumption and send our yankee friends the other 10,000,000 bushels. No use to say they won't eat them, for the south Georgia sweet potato is undoubtedly the best in the world. Now at only 50 cents per bushel that shows $5,000,000, and to the transportation companies the freight on 25,000 car loads."

"But don't you think the markets would become glutted, and that they would go for a song or not be saleable at all?"

GLUTTING THE MARKET.

"Well, yes, and no. Under the plan which has generally prevailed among our people of shipping only to Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and some half dozen other large cities, the markets would undoubtedly become glutted, but that was the very point we sought to avoid while working up these rates, and, consequently, instead of only quoting to some dozen cities have quoted to some 300 or more. Our object is to ultimately be able to quote rates to every town from Ohio to Colorado and from the British provinces to Arkansas, and then no one market need be glutted. And speaking of Colorado, a gentleman recently told me that in Denver nice yam potatoes are considered as great a luxury as we here consider bananas, and sell for six dollars per bushel."

"How long have you been interested in this matter of the sweet potato traffic?"

"Well, here you see," turning over the leaves of his press copy book, "is a letter which I wrote January 30th of this year to some of our railroad friends in the south, in which I said: 'This class of freight, particularly potatoes, is, as you are well aware, raised in great profusion in south Georgia, but on account of the tariffs heretofore in existence, producers have been unable to ship them northward, and have either not exerted themselves to raise as much as they might, or if otherwise, have been forced to feed them to stock, etc.'

"'If therefore you agree with me, and will make rates which will meet ours, you can use the rates herewith sent you, which apply north of Atlanta.

"'I think if producers understand that these rates are to be permanent, we can in the next twelve months develop a pretty satisfactory amount of business for our respective lines.' They did not seem to share my somewhat sanguine views, however, and answered rather indifferently. I felt quite sure, though, that there was a good mine in it and kept the matter in mind until when in New York in June I talked with the gathering of general freight agents there, and to my gratification found quite a general willingness on their part to show great liberality in the matter. Accordingly we issued this joint circular, of which I will give you a copy:

"'On and after July 12th, 1882, the rate on sweet potatoes in bags or barrels, released, will be the same as that on grain (class D), in the local tariffs of the roads represented by the undersigned:

E R DORSEY, G F A Ga R R Co.
S B PICKENS, G F A S C R W Co.
JOS M BROWN, G F A W & A R R Co.
G A WHITEHEAD, G F A Central R R Co.
JAS L TAYLOR, G F A S, F & W R R Co.
A J ORME, G F A A & W P R R Co.'

And the people of Georgia owe the five gentlemen whose roads lie south of Atlanta, and right in the great potato growing section, a debt of gratitude for this concession that it will take them a long time to pay. I have no doubt but that the other lines in Georgia will ultimately do likewise, in which event as I have several times remarked, it won't be two years before, instead of 30,000 bushels, we will transport 30,000 tons north from our state alone. This, putting them in a low class in the local tariffs, was for the purpose of enabling dealers to get them from the local stations on the roads to the large trade centers for export on low through rates.

"Probably you have not thought of the comparative profit per acre on cotton and potatoes?"

"The last federal census showed that the average yield of cotton was one bale to three acres. Strange to say Polk county, in northwest Georgia, is the best average cotton county in the state, producing one-half bale to the acre, and Floyd county stood next. Now, with cotton at, say $55 per bale, we have a gross revenue of about $18 per acre. When you pay the cost of tending it, and picking, ginning, baling, etc, I dare say that ten dollars is too much to put the net profit at."

"Well, let us say that an average acre of potatoes will yield 100 bushels, and that the farmer sells them for only 25 cents per bushel. There he has $25 per acre. Now, who will say that the cost of production will be more than ten dollars per acre? Which of the two will pay the most?"

"Of course, don't understand me to maintain that if the present cotton acreage were planted in potatoes instead of cotton that we would make more money; but I do believe that these figures would hold good for a much larger acreage of potatoes than we now plant."

THE BASIS OF RATES.

"What is the basis of these rates, Mr. Brown—that is, how much per bushel will the cost of transportation amount to from Atlanta to the various points?"

"Well, sir, it is about as follows: To Louisville and Cincinnati, ten cents; to Indianapolis and St. Louis, thirteen cents; to Chicago, Bloomington, Springfield, Peoria, Mattoon and Decatur, Ill., about fifteen cents; to Toledo, Cleveland, Mansfield and Sandusky, Ohio, about one cent less; to St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, and to Des Moines, Burlington and Quincy, Iowa, about twenty cents; to Winnepeg, in Manitoba, about thirty-seven cents. These figures are for car load shipments. Smaller lots will be a little higher.

"Now this item of potatoes is only one out of many that Georgia produces. Our lumber, for instance, will in course of time, be an immense source of wealth to us if properly husbanded."

"Don't you think it can be made a great source of revenue now?"

"Well, I must confess that I don't think the prospect is as fine now as it surely will be twelve years from to-day. You see twenty-five years ago it was thought that the lumber supply of Michigan, Wisconsin, and that region was practically inexhaustible. Now, after the ax has been busy in every forest to supply the demands of Chicago and other large cities in that region, I see it is estimated that in less than fifteen years the supply of good lumber will be comparatively at an end. If, therefore, our people, instead of killing the pine trees in draining them of turpentine or shipping the lumber north and receiving comparatively insignificant prices for it, would pay their attention more to annual crops, and hold our lumber in reserve to some extent for a few years, then they could sell it for prices its fine quality deserves, and it could then afford to pay a good revenue to the railroads. Our supply of hard woods for handles, etc., is greater than that north, and is already finding ready sales out of the south, and is supplanting that from the north in our own markets. Then take the truck farming. That industry alone is growing in tremendous proportions. Southern onions, early potatoes, cabbages and miscellaneous vegetables are every year becoming more in demand all over the north, and is proving a source of splendid revenue to our people. Another item is fruit. You know a few years ago everybody in Florida went stark, raving crazy on oranges. Tens of thousands of seeds were planted and now the young trees are getting almost large enough to bear fruit. Who can estimate how enormous the supply of oranges, bananas, pineapples, etc., will be in a few years? The golden apples of the Hesperides will indeed appear on every man's table. Well, what next? you will say. Why, in the counties contiguous to our road alone, there are sixty-eight different kinds of minerals, which were shown at the cotton exposition. In Pickens county there is a mountain containing enough of marble to build every man in Georgia a marble house to live in. In Polk county there is enough of slate to cover every house in Atlanta three times over. Then to return for a minute to the fruits one firm near, I think, Cuthbert, Georgia, made a year or so ago over a thousand gallons of scuppernong wine. Another new and good industry is drying blackberries for market; and you would be astonished to hear how much some parties have made by this. But the capstone of the fruit trade is that in watermelons. That has been steadily growing till it is now assuming enormous proportions. Last year, for instance, our road transported three hundred and seventy cars. This year we have handled nearly eight hundred cars. Next year I have no doubt but that we will handle nearly two thousand cars of watermelons and other fruit."

A SPLENDID BUSINESS.

"It has given you a splendid business this summer it seems."

"Yes, sir, pretty fair; and but for its help we would have had rather a dearth of business during the summer. The watermelon trade was a Godsend to us. This business, you see, is a splendid one for our people, because just at the very period when money would otherwise be scarce it brings into the pockets of the farmers of Georgia probably a quarter of a million of dollars. Suppose, then, that with this and others we develop enough of these industries and resources to balance the trade with the north and west for their bacon, corn, hay and manufactured products and then add our annual yield of $300,000,000 worth of cotton on top of all this how many years would it be before we will be the richest people on the globe? Talk about the republican party's corruption fund! Why the south would have enough of surplus money to buy every doubtful state in America. Of course, you will say that this is all a very glorious air castle, but you and I will not reach three score and ten before we will see something at least approximating it."

"Well, I must confess," said the reporter, "that I hope the picture will prove true to nature."

"The true way," Mr. Brown added, "to attain this end, is to build up every little enterprise that our people start. I had rather, on the line of the Western and Atlantic road, have a hundred little industries than to do without them and have instead ten very large ones with a capital equal to the hundred. And why? Because, in case of a panic, if three or four of the great ones went to the wall it would stagger all of the rest; but two dozen of the smaller ones might collapse and still the others could weather the storm and be constantly giving us a good average revenue. So I favor, as far as possible, giving every little farmer as good a showing as one who owns a manor. I would like to see every white man and every negro, who can raise only one extra bale of hay, have the chance of getting it to market and selling it, and buying with that money whatever article of comfort or luxury he desired. And there is business in this wish as well as sentiment, because whatever he buys we are pretty apt to get a chance to haul to him. This was why we some three months ago reduced the tariff on farm produce to less than half the figures that the Georgia railroad commission allow us to charge. And for the same reason I asked the consent of our connections at Chattanooga to let us work this western business from our local stations on the same basis as from Atlanta. They all cordially agreed to it, and now in behalf of our people I desire to express thanks to Messrs. Wilson, of the Cincinnati Southern, Knox, of the Nashville and Chattanooga, Culp, of the Louisville and Nashville, and Dayant, of the Memphis and Charleston roads. This concession, so carefully made, will, in the course of time, prove of very great benefit to our local stations, since as the rates in this book now apply from local stations as well as from Atlanta, it gives every dealer in Acworth, for instance, the same chance, to price his goods in western market that Atlanta has. I never could, somehow or other subscribe to the doctrine that because the people on the line of our road had no other way to ship or receive goods we therefore had the right to charge them any rates we saw fit. These people are our neighbors, they are our natural allies, their interests and ours are indissolubly linked together. They are the men who shed their blood for us in the war. Every consideration of business, therefore, as well as sentiment should make us stand up for one another, and neglect no opportunity to help one another. While on this subject I could speak volumes of praise to our superintendent, Mr. Anderson, who is thoroughly enlisted on the idea of home development, but he needs no words of that kind from any one, for his works will show our people that they have not a better friend in Georgia than he will prove himself to be. Every railroad needs a constituency as much as does every politician, and with proper concessions and co operation, each can do wonders toward building up the other. The trouble that has existed in the past has, I think, been due to mutual misunderstanding."

BUSINESS COMPLICATION.

"The public have not appreciated the complications which attend the making of freight rates over a vast scope of territory, and have here and there raised a commotion over some apparent case of discrimination. Then the railroads would show a little independence in the matter, and thus between crimination and recrimination the molehill of misunderstanding has grown into a mountain of passion, which it has been the interest of some classes to augment till we see in the present day men who appear perfectly honest and fair in other matters, go upon juries in railroad cases, and there under solemn oath to bring in a just and true verdict, bring in such as can be explained or palliated only by the charitable supposition that their prejudices had been so aroused by the special pleading in the case that their minds were for the time, dragged away by its passionate storm from the moorings of calm and unbiased reason and judgment. Now this state of affairs, I think, is all artificial, and I really believe that if matters progress as they have started in the past few months, we shall eventually have good feeling between the railroads and the people. My personal observation has been that the vast majority of men are disposed to be reasonable if you go at them right, and I can truthfully maintain that I have never yet found an enemy of our road whom I have not succeeded in getting on good terms with, after having a fair and frank talk with him."

"Mr. Brown," said the reporter, "I see in this book the rates to Asheville and other western North Carolina stations which you issued in June are marked 'withdrawn.' May I ask the reason?"

"Yes, sir," was the somewhat guarded response; "we have withdrawn them by request."

"By request of whom?" inquired the reporter.

"Well, the working of these rates, I believe, caused some complications between the Richmond and Danville people and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, and hence the latter requested their withdrawal."

"These rates to Asheville were considerably lower than those from Atlanta via the Richmond and Danville road, I have understood," remarked the reporter. "Can you give me some idea of the figures?"

"Yes, sir: the rate to, say Asheville from Atlanta via the Richmond and Danville, were as follows, per hundred pounds; First-class, $1.37; second, $1.20; third, $1.01; fourth, 86 cents; fifth, 67 cents; sixth, 51 cents; bacon, 48 cents; flour, 51 cents; grain, 33 cents. The rates which we issued and have been working were as follows: First class 93 cents, second 83, third 70, fourth 61, fifth 48, sixth 44, bacon 32, flour 38, grain 25."

"I don't exactly understand why the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia company insisted on the rates being withdrawn," said the reporter. "The state of Georgia, it is well known, chartered that road at probably the sacrifice of her own for the very reason that they promised the legislature that we should have competition, and this demand on their part looks like competition with a vengeance. What do you think of it?"

A quiet laugh was the only response which the young official vouchsafed to this inquiry.

"Well," said the reporter, "I suppose that there was a good deal of work in getting up this tariff?"

"Whew!" was the response. "Mr. Black, our shipping agent, and I have been engaged off and on over three months on them. I don't know how on earth I could have got along without Mr. Black in this work. We were making an estimate the other day and found that we had made about

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND

calculations in getting up this book. To give you an idea, take the rate of St. Paul for instance. Now that first-class rate $1.28 represents but one set of figures to the merchant. But to get it we had to first get the percentage worked out and then had to workout the proportions due to the Western and Atlantic, the Nashville and Chattanooga, the Louisville and Nashville, the transfer and the proportion north of the Ohio river. So with every rate on every class quoted to each of the two thousand points in this book. However, I am willing to do a good deal of work if I can thereby aid in development of our state. It is love's labor to me."

"By the way," said the reporter, "I notice a copy of the Car Service Report of the Western and Atlantic railroad for 1881 on your desk. I believe that it is generally understood that you were the originator of the individual car account system; in fact, some railroad men, I am informed, call the system after your name."

"Well, no, sir," was the response. "The idea originated with the late General William MacRae, who was our general manager."

"But you, I have been informed, were the party entrusted by him with the working out its details and developing the abstract idea into a practical, comprehensive system. Is this not correct?"

"It is true that I was called upon to do the latter, and I am satisfied to let the results speak for the working, but you know that he who originates the idea is generally entitled to the mead of praise, and not the one who takes that other person's idea and then builds upon it. I have always given General MacRae the credit for it. It is a system which comprehends everything worth keeping in car records, both on the debit and on the credit side, and which withal is so plain and easily maintained that, since I left the office, the present car accountant, though hardly yet out of his teens, with his clerks is enabled with perfect ease to keep it correctly.

"It has not only been a source of information, but positively of revenue to us, as the amount of money which we have collected or saved, which we otherwise would have lost, has more than paid the expenses of the office since it was established by General McRae. However, I reckon this is enough about car accounts, as well as everything else, and if you print one half of what I have said, I am afraid that there will be several people who will not care to read the article clear through; but inasmuch as I had held you off several times, I thought I would give you a pretty full idea about rates this time, since I am at last pretty well fixed up on that subject."

THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

A Constitution Reporter Spends Half an Hour up Among the Wires.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter was in the telephone exchange and had a pleasant half hour's tald with Mr. Jackson, the manager. Mr. Jackson said in reference to the new system:

"The advantages of the system now in use by us are many. Unless you were familiar with the business you would not appreciate them as we do. Before the sleet last winter our wires were suspended on brackets and house top fixtures. We used a great many box telephones, and at one time we worked several home made transmitters. We had at the same time a home-made switch-board."

"With that, how many subscribers could you accommodate?"

"Only 118 on single wires. When there were more I put two subscribers, and sometimes three, on a line."

"What were the disadvantages when there were more than one on a line? It seems you would prefer this plan, as it would save expense of putting up so many lines?"

"We are not so particular about expenses. It is the telephone company's plan to give good and efficient service; and by doing so we increase our business."

"Do you allude to the plan of giving each subscriber a single wire?"

"Yes, we call it a private line: by that it is understood that no one else will be put on the same line. We have up and in good working order 132 subscribers, and there are only two that are on double line."

"Who are they?"

"THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has two stations on the same wire. The proprietors talk through the day, and at night they repair to their residences, and the station there is not used any more during the night. The station in the editorial room is used mostly at night."

"The newspaper men, then, takes telephone at residence also?"

"Yes; you see they look at it from a business point of view. Business men often have occasion to speak to the parties interested with their business, and they can always know exactly how everything is."

"What arrangement have you for signals at night, should one wish to call the exchange?"

"The best known. When the operator leaves the switch board we have by means of switches a gong bell that we put in use, so that when you press the leaver down on your bell at residence or office it rings the gong here in the exchange."

"Then what?"

"A duced noise is made over the head of the sleeping watchman, and he at once rises and looks around to see what is up, and by that time realizes that some one is wanting to speak to the exchange and he turns off the gong and places the telephone to his ear and asks what you want."

"Then we have a sure way of getting the operator?"

"Yes, if you will hold down the lever as I tell you, and keep the hand phone to your ear."

Then, that is a much better plan than the old one!"

"I should say it was. With the other, if the night operator should go to sleep, you have no means by which you could awake him."

"How many subscribers can you accommodate now on private lines?"

"Four hundred with my present switch board, and if that is filled I will get a larger one that can accommodate still more."

"What kind of bells do you use now?"

"Law bells. You see this is the Law system. And we do not use magneto bells."

"Do you think that there will ever be enough subscribers to fill up your four hundred wire switch board?"

"Yes, the prospects are very good. I hope before another year to have in the neighborhood of that many subscribers."

"What are your terms and how are they payable?"

"It is our desire to have perfect system in every respect. And we have what is termed radiuses. The first is a half mile. Should you wish a telephone at your place of business, if it is inside the half mile radius, our rates are $60 in advance, $62 semi-annually and $64 quarterly. For residence where party has telephone at his place of business, if residence is not over half mile from exchange $40 in advance, $42 semi-annually, or $44 quarterly."

"Suppose my residence or place of business is over half a mile from exchange?"

"Then you would be charged $5 extra per annum for each quarter of a mile additional. You see the farther one is out of town the more it is worth to him; and it costs us more to run the lines and keep them up."

"Mr. Jackson, you speak of the disadvantages before the sleet. How is it now?"

"We have set good poles and run our wires on the same. Have only one box telephone in use now, whereas I used to have 45. It is very seldom that I ever have to run a wire over house tops."

"How many operators do you have in the Exchange?"

"Only one: that is Miss Lizzie. She does more business with the present system than three operators did in the old exchange. Not because she works so much harder, but that it is easier."

"How many times do you suppose the telephone is used in a day."

"We know exactly how many connections are made. The operators make from six to seven hundred connections. I think the connections will be twice that number this fall if not more."

"How many subscribers have you that are not connected up beside the 132 you say are in working order?"

There are two for the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, one for Mr. L. J. Hill—at his residence, one for the Atlanta national bank and one for the Exposition cotton mill, making in all five that will be put up in a few days. That will make my list then 137."

"How do you know when parties wish you to put up telephones?"

"They always send me word in some way. Never fail when they make up their minds."

Mr. Jackson is a faithful and conscientious worker, and the telephone company has done well to secure him as manager of the Atlanta branch.

LUNGS VS. MACHINERY.

A Conversation Carried on Under Disadvantageous Circumstances.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter was splashing around in the mud on Marietta street in the shades of classic Brooklyn, when he happened to glance into the large three-story framed building at 234 and 236. He stopped quick and riveted his gaze upon what he was not sure was not an apparition. "Is it or isn't it?" was the question that was being debated in his mind. "If it is, it is, and if it isn't, then it isn't," concluded the reporter, "and whether it is or whether it isn't, I will go in and investigate," he continued and forthwith he entered the building. By proceeding with care the reporter escaped a collision with a buzz saw, and reached with a whole hide a place where a middle-aged gentleman, small of statue and with a pleasant face, was leaning against a table and eyeing the machinery that was whizzing and sawing, and making such a racket that the reporter could hardly hear his own voice as he shouted in the gentleman's ear:

"This Mr. Stocker?"

"Smy name!" shouted the gentleman, growing red in the face as he strained to make himself heard.

"What is all this? I thought you were on Whitehall street!" fairly bawled the reporter.

"That's because you don't keep informed. (Very loud.) I've started a furniture factory here. (Still louder.) Going to be a big thing. (Very, very loud.) Seven machines! All new and first-class. Make nothing but first-class goods out of first class material. Best workmen in the country! Manufacture cheap and medium furniture, but best of its class!"

"How do you like it?"

"Splendid! Been in the furniture business eleven years, and I like this better than any of it!"

The reporter's throat was getting sore from the shouting, and throwing his whole soul into his lungs he screached: "Good-bye!" and retired.

AN OLEOMARGARINE FACTORY.

A Five Hundred Thousand Dollar Establishment to be Started.

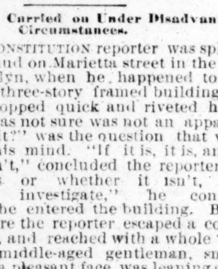
To-morrow work will be commenced on an oleomargarine factory which is to be erected on the line of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad between Pryor and Washington streets. The company has a capital of $500,000, $50,000 of which is paid in, and the factory is to be an immense affair. Nothing is to be wasted at the factory, as it is to be an oleomargarine factory, with soap factory and fertilizer factory attachments. Extensive stock yards are to be run in connection with it, and it is expected that most of the butchering for the city will be done there. The factory will require 2,500 quarts of fresh milk daily for the oleomargerine churns, and quite a flutter exists among the dairymen, who, with the butchers, are taking stock in the enterprise. Councilman Beatie or Mr. Lod Hill will probably be president of the company. The factory will be in operation within six weeks.

Thrown From a Horse and Killed.

Friday a man named Munnerlyn, from Savannah, and Mr. Renick, of Atlanta, were out riding near Clarksville, when Mr. Munnerlyn's horse became unruly and dashed off through the woods. Mr. Munnerlyn was thrown against a tree and his skull was fractured from the effects of which he died soon after. A dispatch was sent to Mr. Patterson for a casket, which was sent up yesterday.

BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N.Y.
714 june18—d&wly 5p top col nx rd or fol rd mat

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR SALE—ONE $1,000.00 ATLANTA 7 PER cent long date bond. Address J H J, P O Lock Drawer 35, city. aug27—1t

LATHROP & WHITE,

46, 48 AND 50 MARIETTA STREET.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE CARPET HOUSE

IN ATLANTA, HAVE THEIR

IMMENSE FALL STOCK NOW IN STORE.

300 rolls of Carpets, all new, from the Cheapest Ingrain to the most handsome Axminister.
500 pairs of Shades, selected with the greatest care and manufactured to order.
Shadings and Hollands in all grades and colors. New styles for Trimming Shades, introduced this season. Lace Curtains and Curtain Lace, a magnificent line. Heavy Drapery goods in all the late and lasting designs. Ash, Cherry, Mahogany, Walnut, Ebony and Brass Poles with elegant trimmings, Fringes and Laces in new colors and late patterns. Oil Cloths, Linoleum and mattings in large lots.

Wall Papers and Ceiling Decorations, the most complete line ever brought to the city.

The only place to get the LATHROP PATENT MOSQUITO NET FRAME. A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Being the Only Exclusive Carpet House in the City, Lathrop & White are determined to supply every want of the public in their line. Call and see their New Goods. Every article is now in place after a week's hard work, and they will be gland to show you through whether you wish to purchase or not.

Remember, the place to get New Goods, at LATHROP & WHITE'S, 46, 48 AND 50 MARIETTA STREET.

850 aug27—d1t top col 5p

IF YOU WANT STYLISH

FURNITURE,

CALL AT

MILLER'S FASHION PARLOR.

Ash Suits Trimmed with Walnut are all the Rage.

Also, the Only Store in Atlanta where you can find the celebrated

WRAMPELMEIER WALNUT FURNITURE.

44 PEACHTREE STREET.

117 july2—d?m sun tues thur 5p

300,000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES

FOR FALL SALES, BY

M. COLE & CO., PROPRIETORS

OF THE

ATLANTA NURSERIES.

Also, standard and dwarf Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Walnuts, Pecans Mulberries, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries Asparagus and Grapes. Including Pocklington, Prentiss, Duchess and Lady Washington; and

The Largest Stock of Hardy Ornamentals in the South.

Cape Jessamines and Roses a Specialty.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Descriptive Catalogues and wholesale lists to the trade, FREE.

M. COLE & CO., ATLANTA, GA.

june25 d9m—5p

ANNOUNCEMENT

By the solicitation of my friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman in the first ward at the ensuing election.
J. M. BORING.

We are authorized to announce Captain W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS as a candidate for Council from the First Ward, at ensuing election. aug26—1m

We take pleasure in announcing the name of S. W. DAY as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the coming election.
874 aug27—d1m MANY CITIZENS.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please announce my name as a candidate for member of Council from the Fourth Ward. Respectfully,
aug27—d2t sun B. F. LONGLEY.

GENERAL DAIRY, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARM.

I WILL SELL 17 ACRES OF LAND IN A HIGH state of cultivation and highly fertilized, having more than 100 fruit trees and grape vines and three acres of strawberries, and lies well; within two miles of the passenger depot, for $3,000. Call early to secure a bargain. G. W. ADAIR,
846

CHEAP EXCURSION

TO

CINCINNATI, O.

OPENING OF

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Fare from Atlanta, only $10 round trip. Two full days in Cincinnati. Special train leaves Atlanta at 2:40 p m, September 5, 1882. Tickets good to return until and including September 8th. Ample accommodations for all who go. The street pageant will be the largest ever witnessed in Amersca.

B. W. WRENN,
865 General Passenger Agent.

MISS E. A. BOWEN'S

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND girls, corner of Mitchell and Pryor, will reopen the first Monday in September. She will receive girls ready to study fractions in arithmetic. Apply at 76 McDonough street. 817

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.

sep10—d14m sun wed fri &w14m

LEADING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

MY RAPIDLY INCREASING BUSINESS HAS forced me to enlarge my tailoring establishment and to very largely increase the amount of my stock. Yielding to this demand, I have lately doubled the size of my quarters by securing additional room, and have quadrupled the amount of my stock. I am pleased to inform the public that I have just returned from the eastern markets, and am now receiving and have ready for their inspection by far the best and most fashionable line of goods ever offered by me in the past. I have an especially fine selection of diagonals and suitings of every description, with a beautiful line of fancy goods, with trimmings to match, and in fact everything that could be asked for by a discriminating public. Satisfaction in goods and fits guaranteed. C. G. GROSSE,
1t 20 Whitehall street (upstairs.)

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF FRIERSON & LEAK, REAL estate agents, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All who are indebted to the late firm will please call at the old stand and settle.
T. A. FRIERSON,
H. F. LEAK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of Leak & Lyle, and will do a general real estate and renting business at the late stand of Frierson & Leak, No. 33 Marietta street, where we will be pleased to have our friends call and see us.
H. L. LEAK,
A. J. LYLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE LEASED THE COMMODIOUS AND convenient office known as the citizens bank, No. 10 East Wall street, in the Kimball house, where I will open at once and continue the real estate and renting business with a force of competent assistants. I am very thankful to my friends and former patrons for past favors, and respectfully solicit a portion of their business in the future.
876 T. A. FRIERSON,

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA DIVISION.

The Short Line Atlanta to Macon.---The Shortest Line to Florida.

Condensed Local Passenger Schedule, in Effect August 25th, 1882.

SOUTH. No. 1				NORTH. No. 2
7:40 a m	Leave	Dallas	Arrive	6:20 p m
8:45 a m	"	Powder Springs	"	5:15 p m
9:10 a m	"	Austell	"	4:50 p m
10:20 a m	Arrive	ATLANTA	Leave	3:40 p m
1:10 p m	Leave		Arrive	1:10 p m
3:02 p m	"	McDonough	"	11:26 a m
4:00 p m	"	Jackson	"	10:28 a m
4:18 p m	"	Indian Springs	"	10:10 a m
6:30 p m	Arrive	MACON	Leave	8:00 a m
7:50 p m	Leave		Arrive	7:00 a m
9:39 p m	"	Cochran	"	5:08 a m
10:28 p m	"	Eastman	"	4:13 a m
11:25 p m	"	McRae	"	3:12 a m
1:15 a m	"	Baxley	"	1:47 a m
2:40 a m	Arrive	JESUP	Leave	11:45 p m
3:00 a m	Leave		Arrive	11:00 p m
4:15 a m	"	Sterling	"	9:10 p m
5:35 a m	Arrive	BRUNSWICK	Leave	8:30 p m
		SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY.		
3:00 a m	Leave	Jesup	Arrive	11:25 p m
4:31 a m	"	Waycross	"	9:40 p m
7:20 a m	"	Callahan	"	6:45 p m
8:10 a m	Ar.	JACKSONVILLE, Fla.	Ar.	5:35 p m

No. 3				No. 4
	Leave	Dallas	Arrive	
	"	Powder Springs	"	
	"	Austell	"	
	Arrive	ATLANTA	Leave	
	Leave		Arrive	
	"	McDonough	"	
	"	Jackson	"	
	"	Indian Spring	"	
	Arrive	MACON	Leave	
8:30 a m	Leave		Arrive	3:40 p m
10:35 a m	"	Cochran	"	1:35 p m
11:30 a m	"	Eastman	"	12:10 p m
1:00 p m	"	McRae	"	11:00 a m
3:20 p m	"	Baxley	"	8:55 a m
Arrive	Arrive	JESUP	Leave	Leave
5:10 p m	Leave		Arrive	7:15 a m
	"	Sterling	"	
	Arrive	BRUNSWICK	Leave	
		SAVANNAH, FLORIDA AND WESTERN RAILWAY		
	Leave	Jesup	Arrive	
	"	Waycross	"	
	"	Callanan	"	
	Ar.	JACKSONVILLE, Fla.	Ar	

Trains Nos 1 and 2, between Dallas and Macon, run daily, except Sundays. Trains Nos 3 and 4, between Macon and Jesup, run daily, except Sundays. Other trains run daily.

Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect with main line trains at Cochran.

Trains arrive Macon, both south and north, in time to connect with trains for all diverging points, Trains north arrive Atlanta in time to connect with all trains for north, east and west.

J E MALLORY, Assistant Sup't, Macon.
M N BEATY, Assistant Sup't, Atlanta.
W V McCRACKEN, Superintendent, Atlanta.
J J GRIFFIN, A G P A, Atlanta.
JAS R OGDEN, Gen'l Pass Agent.

FINE TOBACCOS

WE HAVE CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING celebrated brands of tobacco:

SPENCER'S CALHOUN,
FINLEY'S PREMIUM HAT LEAF,
GRAVELY'S DOUBLE SAILORS KNOT,
GRAVELY'S O. K.,
BROWN'S LOG CABIN,
FOREE'S UNCLE SAM NAVY.

W. A. RUSSELL & CO.,
Wholesale Tobacconists
840aug27—1m sun wed fri

WATCHES!

DIAMONDS!

FINE JEWELRY!

—AND—

STERLING SILVER-WARE,

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

31 WHITEHALL STREET.

feb4—dly 5p

THEY ALL LIKE 'EM.

Gay Deceiver Blaine Tells the Girls Politicians Love Them.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Ex-Secretary Blaine has been at the States for two days. He looks well. He refuses to talk politics, but stands ready to flirt with any number of pretty girls at all times. Last night four young girls cornered him on the balcony and commenced asking him questions.

"I used to know Mr. Conkling at Richfield springs," said Miss May, "and he was just lovely. He could flirt just as nice as our fellows from the stock exchange."

"That is not strange," said Mr. Blaine, "all successful politicians like ladies. All successful great men are full of love and sentiment. A man who hasn't heart enough to love a pretty girl can't hold his constituents through two campaigns."

"You are hitting Governor Cornell and Sam Tilden now," said Miss Emory, from Madison avenue. "Governor Cornell is certainly a very cold gentleman. He has been here now two weeks. We girls have been introduced to him, but he freezes us all out. He never compliments any of us. He never says any pretty things to us. He's a bear. But Mr. Tilden, he is really the coldest man we ever saw. He never can tell one young lady from another. I was introduced to Mr. Tilden five times in one week last summer and every time he forgot me, and ——"

"No, I do not mean to be personal," interrupted Mr. Blaine, "but I mean to say that a successful leader must have some personal phosphorus in him, and—"

"In fact, he's got to feel like kissing all the girls, even if he don't do it," interrupted Miss Simmons, of Lexington avenue.

"Yes, that's just it!" said Mr. Blaine, laughing. "That's just it."

"Did General Garfield like young ladies?" asked Miss Emmons.

"Yes," said Mr. Blaine; "General Garfield was very fond of young ladies. I believe he'd rather sit among a group of young ladies like this than preside over a cabinet meeting, and I know I would."

HE STOLE $21,000.

A Providence Man's Rascality Revealed While he was on Vacation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 26.—Henry J. Hall, paying teller of the Rhode Island hospital trust company, confesses that he is a defaulter to the amount of $21,000. The stealing was begun in 1875, and was carefully concealed in his daily return of cash except in case of a general examination of the institution, when he would hide his deficiency in the accounts of large depositors The defalcation was discovered while Hall was absent on his vacation. He says he has not been engaged in speculation, but has spent the money in reckless and extravagant living within and without his family. Hall, after the exposure, made no attempt to leave, and was arrested this afternoon. He was arraigned in a justice's court, pleaded guilty and was held in $30,000 for trial. He does not want bonds. Hall has a wife and three children. He has occupied a respectable position in society, is a member of the common council from the tenth ward, and is officially connected with Masonic and other organizations.

A Fish With Four Feet.

From the Denver Tribune.

Jones & Michael have a curiosity on exhibition in their drug store. It is a Mexican axolotl, and was found in an irrigating ditch near Golden. The creature is about six inches in length, has a tail like an eel and a head like a catfish, has four legs similar to those of an alligator, and fins on either side like a fish. The axolotl is said to be a native of Mexico, and there is much surprise to know how it came to Colorado. The bite of this fish is said to be very poisonous, and it subsists on worms and flies. It is eaten by the Mexicans, being taken in large numbers from a lake near the City of Mexico.

IN GENERAL.

THE Herdic coaches have very generally failed all over the country.

GOOD crops and a prosperous business season have revived the greenback party.

A TURF event of unusual interest is arranged for the first week in September at the Minneapolis fair, being a match race for $2,500 a side, with $2,500 added by the fair association, between two noted trotting stallions, Von Arnim and Monroe Chief.

THE old-time junks which have long made Japanese waters picturesque are rapidly disappearing. A native paper says that "ship-building in Japanese style is so far giving place to foreign construction that by-and-by there will be no such thing as a junk except in paintings."

THE Mormons show a determination for fight; $10,000 having been set aside by the church to contest the new law in court, and four leading law firms of Salt Lake City have been employed to defend the county officials who are soon to lose their positions under the act.

THE best yearly butter record is that of Eurotas 2454, a Jersey cow owned by A. B. Darling, Ramsey, N. J. At the end of eleven months and six days—October 15, 1880—she made 778 pounds of butter from 7,525 pounds of milk—averaging one pound of butter from less than ten pounds of milk. In the month of June, 1880, she made 88 pounds of butter.

IN France fourteen jurors are drawn for each trial—twelve to form the jury and two to act as substitutes in case of sickness. The substitutes are sworn and sit in the jury box, but take no part in finding the verdict unless they are required to fill a vacancy. Unanimity is not required in finding a verdict, but there must be a majority of eight to four to carry a conviction.

DURING the Franco-German war both armies declared that the other used poisoned bullets. A scientific explanation throws light on the accusation. The construction of the modern breechloader is said to cause the bullet to carry with it into the wound a portion of the hydrocyanic acid which the explosion of the powder causes to be accumulated in the barrel, and this is a blood poisoner, in any case retarding recovery.

THERE is a kind of dwarf kangaroo in the staked plains of northwestern Texas. Its body is about eight inches long; its fore legs are not more than an inch and a half to two inches in length, while its hind legs are all of six inches. It has a tail about eight inches long, completely bare except a tuft of long hairs at the end, and a ridge of short hairs on its upper part. It is also a marsupial, the pouch being well developed. It is of a soft, blue color. Its only mode of locomotion is by jumping, precisely like the kangaroo. It can jump eight or ten feet.

LEMONS AS MEDICINE.

Their Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood.

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Mrs Ole Bull's memoir of her husband is to contain several engravings from photographs showing Mr. Bull's method of holding the violin.

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Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids or artificial Essences. Always uniform in strength, without any adulterations or impurities. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc.

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WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

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G. W. ADAIR............AUCTIONEER.

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ON TUESDAY NEXT, 29TH INSTANT, ON THE premises at 5 o'clock sharp, I will sell two unimproved lots, each 50x90 feet, at the northeast corner of James and Fairlie streets, adjoining Mrs. C. P. Ezzard's residence on the east and Henry Holcombe's on the north.

These lots are in the center of the city and have handsome residences and cottages all around them. They are even with the street and can be improved without the expense of grading, and are just such lots as hundreds have inquired for at my office. Gas and water mains convenient. Titles indisputable. Terms half cash and remainder in twelve months, with 8 per cent interest.

G. W. ADAIR.

Atlanta, Ga., August 26, 1882. 831—aug27 2t

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Mrs. AVA WRIGHT, Principal.

Thorough Instruction in all the

ENGLISH BRANCHES.

French Taught by the Natural Method.

THE FALL SESSION WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, September 4, 1882. Refers, by permission, to the following:

Rev S E Axson, Rome; Robert Battey, M D, Rome; T W Alexander, Esq, Rome; Professor J C Lynes, Rome, Professor of Modern Languages and Natural Science Shorter College; H V M Miller, M D, Atlanta; Colonel G W Adair, Atlanta; Asa G Candler, Esq, Atlanta; R C Word, M D, Atlanta; T J Word, Atlanta, Ga; Hon M A Candler, and other citizens of Atlanta and Rome.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, August 26, 1882.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Ga. 8s	125	126	Atlanta 6s	102	103
Ga. 6s	107	108	Augusta 7s	107	109
Ga. 7s	107	108	Augusta 6s	105	106
Ga. 7s. gold	115	116	Macon 6s	101½	102½
S. C. (Brown)	101	102	Rome, new	95	100
Savannah 5s	85	85½	Columbus 7s	105	107
Atlanta 8s	115	117	Columbus 5s	80	82
Atlanta 7s	108	109			

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. R. 7s	110½	111	At. & Char. inc. 6s	84	86
Ga. R. 6s	103	104			
W. & A. 10s	—	—	Atlantic & G. con	107	108
Cent. R. 7s	110½	111			
C. C. & A. 1st	109	110	E. T., V. & G inc. 6s	45	47
At. & Char. 1st	107	108½			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	145	148	Central	100	100½
At. & Char	76	76½	Aug. & Sav	118	118½
Southwestern	116	117	At. & W. P.	103	105
South Car	25	30	C. C. & A	54	54½

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 26—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened with prices ⅛@1 per cent lower—for the general list than the closing figures of yesterday, the latter for Erie preferred: Louisville and Nashville, Kansas and Texas and Wabash were also conspicuous In early trade prices became irregular with only slight changes taking place, after which the market declined ¼@1⅛ per cent, the most prominent being Denver and Rio Grande 1⅜ per cent; Louisville and Nashville 1 per cent; New Jersey Central ¾ per cent and Delaware and Hudson ⅝ per cent.

NEW YORK, August 26—Noon—Stocks irregular. Money 4. Exchange—Long 485; short 489⅛. State Bonds without feature. Governments generally unchanged.

Evening—Exchange 485. Governments generally unchanged; new 5s 101⅛; 4½s 114⅝; 4s 119⅞. Money 2@4. State Bonds dull but steady.

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin..............$ 85 681,000 Currency..... $ 5 936,000

Stocks closed weak and generally lower

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	82	Mem. & Char	58
do. Class A small	80	N. C., & St. Louis	62½
Ala. Class B 5s	—	N. Y. Central	132⅝
do. Class C 4s	81½	Pittsb'g F.W. & C	138
Chicago & N. W	143½	Rich. & Alleghany	20
do. Preferred	165½	Rich. & Dan	112¾
Erie	38¼	Rock Island	135¼
East Tenn R. R.	10½	S.C. con. brown	101⅞
Ga. R. R		W. Pt. Terminal	60½
Illinois Central	135¼	Wab., St. L. & Pac	35⅞
Lake Shore	111⅛	do. Preferred	63½
Lou. & Nash	70⅞	Western Union	88½

*Offered.

PARIS, August 26—4:00 p.m.—Rentes 82f. 50c.

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 26 1882.

New York—The cotton market opened steady at yesterday's closing prices and moved along without much change throughout the day. At the close futures stood a shade higher with tone steadier. Spots steady; middling 12 15-16c.

Net receipts to-day amount to 2,685 bales, against 6,325 bales last year; exports 377 bales; last year 9,605 bales; stock 135,623 bales; last year 222,539 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
August	12.81@12 85	August	12.89@12 90
September	12.51@12.52	September	12.53@12 54
October	11.89@11 90	October	11.91@12.92
November	11.70@11 71	November	11.72@11 73
December	11 70@11.71	December	11.72@11 73
January	11.79@11 80	January	[illegible]
February	11.90@11 91	February	11 92 11 93
March	12.01@12 03	March	12 03 12 04
April	12.14@12.16	April	[illegible] 12 17
May	12.25@12 28	May	[illegible] 12 28

Closed quiet and steady; sales 41,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed steady. Spots Uplands 7⅛d; Orleans 7 5-16d; sales 5,000 bales of which 3,550 bales were American; receipt 3,050; American 3,000.

The local market is quiet at quotations: middling 12¼c; low middling 11¾c; good ordinary 11c; ordinary 9½c.

NEW YORK, August 26—The Post's cotton market report says: "Future deliveries opened slightly higher and after the first call August advanced 12-100, September 8-100 and the balance 4@3-100. The last advance was partly lost, but the market closed steady though quiet. August 8-100 and September to May 4@2-100 dearer than yesterday."

NEW YORK, August 26—Total visible supply of cotton for the world 1,381,807 bales, of which 584,807 bales is American, against 1,729,087 and 1,145 217 bales respectively last year; receipts of cotton at all interior towns 11,080 bales; receipts from plantations 10,144 bales; crop in sight 5,359,674 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 26—noon—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7⅛; middling Orleans 7 5-16; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 3,000; American 3,000; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 58-64; October and November delivery 6 43-64; December and January delivery 6 38-64; May and June delivery 6 45-64; June and July delivery 6 47-64; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 26—1:30 p.m.—Sales of American 3,550; uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 6 44-64; November and December delivery 6 39 64; June and July delivery 6 48-64; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, August 26—Cotton firm; middling uplands 12 15-16; middling Orleans 13¼; sales 790 bales; net receipts 11; gross 15; consolidated net receipts 2,685; exports to Great Britain 377.

GALVESTON, August 26—Cotton steady; middling 12¼, low middling 12; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 1,508 bales; gross 1,680; sales 450; stock 4,371.

NORFOLK, August 26—Cotton firm; middling 12½; net receipts 225 bales; gross 225; sales 21; stock 458; exports coastwise 345.

BALTIMORE, August 26—Cotton quiet; middling 13; low middling 12⅝; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 60 bales; gross 60; sales 160; to spinners 15; stock 2,899; exports coastwise 211.

BOSTON, August 26—Cotton steady; middling 13⅛; low middling 12⅝; good ordinary 12; net receipts —; gross 226 bales; sales none; stock 3,880; exports to Great Britain 277.

WILMINGTON, August 26—Cotton steady; middling 12¼; low middling 11 13-16; good ordinary 10 15-16; net receipts none; gross none; sales none; stock 389 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26—Cotton quiet; middling 13¼; low middling 12⅞; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 42 bales; gross 159; stock 8,343.

SAVANNAH, August 26—Cotton steady; middling 12⅛; low middling 11¾; good ordinary 10⅞; net receipts 431 bales; gross 431; sales 148; stock 2,544; exports coastwise 289.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26—Cotton quiet; middling 12⅝; low middling 12¼; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 235 bales; gross 235; sales 100; stock 12,862.

MOBILE, August 26—Cotton quiet; middling 12¾; good middling 12⅜; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 14 bales; gross 14; sales 25; stock 696.

MEMPHIS, August 26—Cotton steady; middling 12⅜; good middling 12⅝; good ordinary 11; net receipts 98 bales; gross 98; shipments none; sales none; stock 1,195.

AUGUSTA, August 26—Cotton quiet; middling 12; low middling 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 53 bales; shipments none; sales 31.

CHARLESTON, August 26—Cotton easy; middling 12⅛; low middling 12; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts 210 bales; gross 210; sales 150; stock 839.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 26, 1882.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
August	1 04½	1 04½	1 02½	1 02½
September	99¾	99¾	99⅛	99⅛
October	99	99	98⅛	98⅛
PORK				
September	22 02½	22 02½	21 72½	21 87½
October	22 10	22 15	21 87½	22 02½
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
September	13 30	13 35	13 30	13 35
October	13 32½	13 32½	13 30	13 30

Flour and Grain.

NEW YORK, August 26—Flour, southern quiet and steady; common to fair extra $4.90@$5.75; good to choice extra $5.80@$7.50. Wheat 1@2 lower and dull, closing weak at about inside rates; ungraded red $1.02@$1.13⅛. Corn, cash quiet but firm, closing weak; ungraded 91; No. 2 August 89 asked; September 86@86¾. Oats, cash 2@6c lower, closing heavy; No. 3 51½@52½. Hops held firm with demand moderate; eastern 41@48; New York 41@50; yearlings 20@25.

CHICAGO, August 26—Flour steady; common to choice spring wheat $4.00@$4.60; fair to choice old winter wheats $6.00@$6.50; new $5.00@$5.50; low grades $3.00@$4.75; patents $7.50@$8.75. Wheat active but weak and lower; regular $1.02¼@$1.02¾ August; 99⅛@99¼ September. Corn unsettled and lower; 76¾ cash and August; 75⅝@75¾ September. Oats active but lower; 40 cash; 39⅞@40 August; 36¼ September.

ST. LOUIS, August 26 Flour quiet; family $4.25 @$4.35; choice $4.85@$4.90 Wheat dull and lower; No 2 red fall 97¼ August and September. Corn dull and lower; 75¾@76 cash; 76⅛ August 75⅜ September. Oats dull and lower; 35⅞@36½ cash, 35¾@35⅞ August; 34½ September.

CINCINNATI, August 26—Flour strong; family $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat easier; No. 2 red winter $1.01½ spot; $1.02¼ September. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed 79 spot; 74 October. Oats weaker; No. 2 mixed 41¾@42.

LOUISVILLE, August 26—Flour quiet; extra family $4 50@$4.75; fancy to choice $5.50@$6.25. Wheat quiet No 2 red winter 95@97. Corn quiet; No. 2 white 90@98; do. mixed 78@80. Oats quiet; No. 2 42.

Provisions.

NEW YORK, August 26—Pork very dull and slightly in favor of buyers; new mess spot $21.75; $22.25 August; $22.00@$22.10 September. Middles scarce and nominal; long clear 13¾. Lard, cash fairly active and firm with a moderate trade reported; prime steam spot 12.80; choice 12.82½ August; 12.70 September.

CHICAGO, August 26—Pork unsettled and generally lower; $21.80@$21.90 cash; $21.80@$21.85 August; $21.82½ September. Lard easier; 12.42½@12.45 cash and September. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders 10; short ribs 13.70; short clear 14¼.

LOUISVILLE, August 26—Provisions quiet. Mess pork $23 25. Bulk meats, shoulders 9¾; clear rib 14; clear sides 14¾. Bacon, shoulders 10¾; clear rib 14¾; clear sides 15⅛. Sugar-cured hams 15. Lard, choice leaf 14.

ST. LOUIS, August 26—Pork quiet; jobbing at $22.40. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 9.90; short rib 13¾; short clear 14⅛. Bacon firm; shoulders 10¾; short rib 14⅞; short clear 15⅛. Lard 12.35.

CINCINNATI, August 26 — Pork firm at $23.00 Lard strong at 12.30. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 9¾; clear rib 14. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders 10¾; clear rib 15; clear sides 15½.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, August 26—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jaimaca $3.50@$4 50; gin, domestic $1.50 @$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, August 26—Whisky stronger at $1.17.

ST. LOUIS, August 26—Whisky steady at $1.18.

CHICAGO, August 26—Whisky steady at $1.19.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, August 26 — Spirits turpentine firm at 41; rosin firm; $1.30 for strained; $1.45 for good strained; tar firm at $2.00; crude turpentine $1.75 for hards; $2.50 for yellow dip and virgin.

SAVANNAH, August 26—Rosin firm; D $1.60; E $1.65; F $1.75; G $1.85; H $1.90; I $2.00; K $2.10; M $2.40; N $2.62½; W G $3.12½; spirits turpentine irregular but quiet at 41.

CHARLESTON, August 26 — Spirits turpentine steady at 41; rosin easy; strained to good strained $1.35@$1.40.

NEW YORK, August 26—Rosin quiet and steady at $1.80@$1.95; turpentine dull and weak at 44.

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References—Hon D A Jenkins, Charlotte, N C; First National Bank, Charlotte, N C; National Park Bank, New York; Hon S F Phillips, Solicitor General U. S., Washington. july9—dt

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Mr. Milledge being no longer Judge of the Police Court will give his entire time and attention to the practice. july6—dtf

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JOHN A. WHITNER,
ROBERT M. CLARKE.

IN RETIRING FROM THE LOCAL INSURANCE business because of increasing private business, it gives me pleasure to state that my partnership with Mr. John A. Whitner has been most pleasant, and to commend him and his new firm to the continued confidence and patronage which was so generously bestowed upon the old firm.

aug25—3t ROBERT M. CLARKE

FOR FENCE OR STOCK LAW

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S Office, August 25th, 1882—Notice is hereby given that, under an act of the general assembly of said state, approved September 29th, 1881, a petition has been filed in this office by as many as fifteen freeholders, and more, of the 722d district, G. M., known as Buck Head district, in said county, for the benefit of sections 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453 and 1454 of the revised code of Georgia, known as the "Stock Law," in said district, and that after this notice has been published for twenty days, an election will be ordered in said district, in which the question "For Fence" or "Stock Law" will be submitted to the lawful voters therein. Fifteen days' notice will be given of said election.

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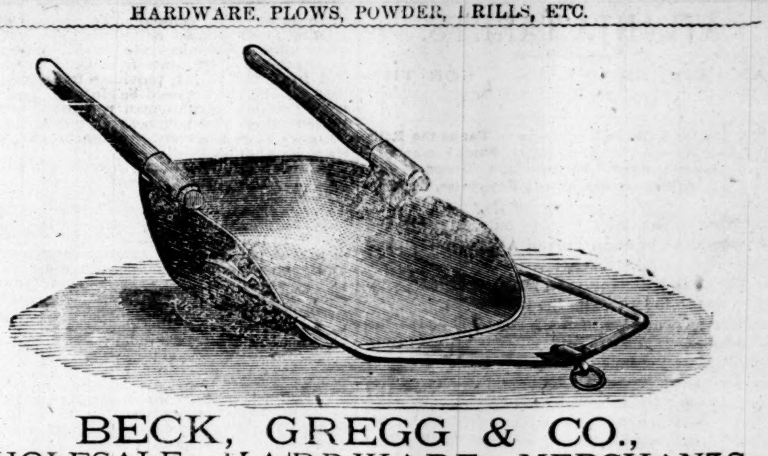

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apr4— jan2—dtf

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GEORGIA MATRIMONIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION,
18 CENTENNIAL BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ORGANIZED AND CHARTER APPLIED FOR JUNE 10th, 1882. BENEFITS PAID IN FOUR MONTHS. First month's membership Nos. 250. Reliable Agents Wanted in every town and county in the South.
aug1—d1m sun tues fri Address A. S. J. GARDNER, Secretary.

THE MARKHAM HOUSE,
Atlanta, Georgia.

HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVelers and Southern Tourists.

RATES—$2.50, $3 00 PER DAY.

Special rates made with families.

july 4—3m W. A. HUFF, Proprietor.

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,
HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.

THE FINEST ACCOMMODATION, THE BEST water and the purest climate in the south.

TERMS:

$30 per month; $10 per week; $2 per day.

Special rates given to familes.

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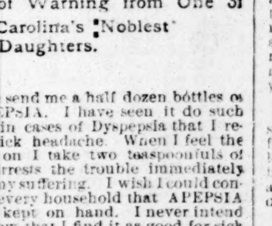
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Warren Ray:
62 South street, New York, will dispach schooner

"Mary Lord,"

from New York for Brunswick on 31st instant.



Patronage of Atlanta Merchants solicited.

LITTLEFIELD & TISON,
aug25—d5t Agents, BRUNSWICK, GA.

LISTEN, LISTEN,
To the Words of Warning from One of South Carolina's Noblest Daughters.

Dr. V. R. Stone:

DEAR SIR—Please send me a half dozen bottles of your valuable APEPSIA. I have seen it do such remarkable cures in cases of Dyspepsia that I resolved to try it for sick headache. When I feel the headache coming on I take two teaspoonfuls of APEPSIA, which arrests the trouble immediately and puts a stop to my suffering. I wish I could convince the heads of every household that APEPSIA should always be kept on hand. I never intend being without it now that I find it as good for sick headache as it is for Dyspepsia. Hoping to receive your orders soon, I am yours respectfully,

KATE S. VILLARD,
Seminole, S. C.

APEPSIA!

The great scientific preparation will positively cure old chronic cases of Dyspepsia, Dyspeptic Fits, Dyspeptic Vertigo and Dyspeptic Consumption, where every other known medicine has failed to give relief. I refer with pleasure to the following gentlemen of Savannah, whose characters are irreproachable: Dr. J. H. Haltiwanger, Clarence S. Connerat, Captain George M. Weymouth. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, and all retail druggists.

V. R. STONE, M.D.,
mar7—d&wly Philadelphia.

CREAM BEAUTIFIER.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.
DR. T FELIX GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM
—OR—
MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
PURIFIES as well as BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN.

Remedies Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection It has stood the test of thirty years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure the preparation is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. The distinguished Dr. L. A. Sayre, said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient:) "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." One bottle will last six months, using it every day. Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin. MME. M. B. T. GOURAUD, Sole Proprietor, 48 Bond Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the U. S., Canadas and Europe. Beware of base imitations. $1,000 Reward for arrest and proof any one selling the same.

116 mar5—d6m sun wed sat &wky6m

WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

WHEAT & HODGE, OFFICE AND FACTORY 531 and 533 Marietta street, Atlanta. Manufacturers and proprietors of the Wheat patent

Self-Feeding, Rip and Re-Saw Machine.

This excellent SAW defies competition in the Wonderful Accuracy, as well as SPEED and VARIETY of its work. It runs light and noiseless; frame is heavy and well braced; mandrel and shafts large boxes all heavy, connected and well babbitted; friction feed gear is stopped, slowed or speeded independent of saw, and saw is speeded or slowed as desired. Georgia pine, white pine, oak or hickory (green or dry) are all cut alike; and for bevel siding and re sawing lumber of any width or thickness to the finest light work, this is the only complete saw made. One boy can adjust and run it and do better and double the work of two men with any other machine. Price $125 to $175, owing to size and number of saws. Also other machines for special work made to order, and

Cordesman & Eagan's Machinery

supplied on liberal terms at factory prices and low freight guaranteed. All machines tested before leaving factory and all warranted. Engines and boilers also for sale. Information cheerfully given, and we beg to be given an opportunity before orders are sent north for machinery.

WHEAT & HODGE,
aug16—dly Atlanta, Ga

THE SILICATE PAINT CO.
"CHARLTON WHITE."

(ORR'S PATENT,) SUPERSEDING WHITE Lead, Zinc and all other poisonous white pigments hitherto in use. Also

"Duresco or Solution of Silica."

A real remedy for damp buildings, and the best preparation for the preservation of STONE, BRICK, Plaster and CEMENT, protecting them from the effects of atmospheric influences and arresting decay.

Descriptive lists and particulars to be had on application to HOWARD FLEMING, Sole Agt U. S., New York, or A. P. TRIPOD, 13 S Broad St. Atlanta, Ga. 409 july9—d3m

THE STATE ROAD LEASE.

THE LESSEES' DEMURRER OVERRULED.

The Case Set For Regular Jury Trial on the 14th o September—Sharp Legal Sparring—A Bill of Exceptions Which the Judge Refused to Sign—A Case of Grave Import.

The argument in the matter of the state road lease has attracted very general attention in the state. Not only is it one of the most important cases ever considered in Georgia, but it is one of especially popular interest as the property involved is the property of the people. When the lease was first made, the question of the bond and its indorsement was discussed. It came up sharply in the Georgia railroad convention of 1871, where a part of the stockholders, speaking through General Toombs and Judge Linton Stephens, denied that President John P. King and the directors had the power to bind the road as indorser on the lessees' bond. Senator Ben Hill and other eminent counsel held the indorsement good. The question has never been definitely settled as to the Georgia or any other road interested. The consideration of the question of forfeiting the lease was precipitated in the last legislature by the supposition that a controlling interest in the lease had passed out of the hands of the original lessees and out of the state of Georgia, contrary to the provisions of the act authorizing the lease. A long investigation was had before a special joint committee which reported that the attorney general should investigate the bond and the ownership of the lease and report his conclusions to the governor. His opinion appeared several months ago declaring the bond insufficient and the ownership of the lease controlled not only by parties not in the original lease, but also by parties outside the state. After the sixty days allowed by law for the strengthening of the bond the lessees took no action in the premises. The attorney general then filed a writ of information in the nature of a

QUO WARRANTO

directed to the superior court of Fulton county asking by what right the Western and Atlantic railroad company claimed to be a corporation and to exercise the franchises granted on conditions which had not been complied with. This raised the issue which Judge Willis, of the Chattahoochee circuit, has just heard argued by the distinguished counsel. The case was set first for the 15th, but was postponed until the 23d. The defendants' motion to dismiss the writ of information was overruled after a day's argument. Then came a more stubborn fight on the demurrer. Able arguments were made by Attorney-General Anderson, Judge Lyon and Captain Harry Jackson, for the state, and by General Lawton, Julius L. Brown, Major Cumming and Governor Smith, for the lessees. After three days of sharp legal skirmishing the argument on the demurrer was resumed yesterday morning at the state library. The State had finished its argument and the last speech to be made for the lessees was that of Governor Smith. He occupied nearly two hours in his argument and delivered a remarkably clear and forcible speech. After he concluded Judge Willis said that after hearing the argument he would overrule the demurrer of the counsel of the lessees to the writ of "quo warranto" of the attorney general. Counsel for both sides then consulted as to what course should be pursued further in the case. In a few moments the counsel for the lessees through Mr Julius Brown, submitted a bill of exceptions reciting that the judge had erred in overruling the motion to set aside the attorney general's writ of information, and that he also erred in overruling the demurrer. In conclusion, the writ asked that the judge certify to the bill of exceptions and that it be made returnable to the February term of the supreme court. Attorney-General Anderson asked that

BEFORE THE JUDGE SIGNED

The bill, he would like to inquire why the bill of exceptions was not made returnable to the September term of the supreme court. The judge said that point was in his mind, and he desired to hear from counsel on it. After brief remarks by Mr. Julius Brown and General Lawton for the lessees, and Captain Jackson for the state, the judge said he desired to hear no further on that point.

The attorney general had also raised the point that any bill of exceptions to the ruling on the demurrer must, if filed now, be filed "pendente lite" and could not stop proceedings on the merits of the case in the court below. This point caused the most spirited argument of the entire case. Mr. Julius Brown, General Lawton and Governor Smith argued for the lessees that the demurrer had touched the merits of the case; that if it had been sustained there would have been an end of the present proceeding and then the state's counsel might have appealed. Therefore, as the demurrer had been overruled, the court ought to allow the bill of exceptions to go to the supreme court, as it might, if sustained there, be the reality of the issue. Counsel for the state, Attorney-General Anderson and Captain Jackson replied that the prevalence of such a rule of proceedings as insisted by the opposing counsel would effectually clog the wheels of justice and allow an appeal to the supreme court on any demurrer that might be introduced. After some very sharp legal sparring the court decided that he would not sign the bill of exceptions at that time. Counsel for the lessees asked why he refused to sign it. The court then said that the proper bill for him to sign now would be a bill of exceptions.

"PENDENTE LITE,"

but that he did not propose to sign the bill presented which would stop the regular course of this case in the court below. Counsel for the lessees then asked Judge Willis if he would indorse on their bill his reasons for refusing to sign it. He at first said he would not do so at that time but after the counsel for the lessees had consulted the judge said he would indorse on the bill his objections to signing it. He then gave counsel until 3 o'clock to determine what further course they would pursue in the case. At 3 o'clock the court met at the court house. After some remarks by counsel as to the further progress of the case it was agreed that under the decision of the court it must now go to a jury, and the 14th of September was set as the time for calling the case again before Judge Willis. The plea of the lessees which was summoned by Mr. Julius Brown will then come up in answer to the "quo warranto" of the attorney general. It generally denies the facts recited in that document, and among other items charges that if the lease is forfeited the state will be liable for $65,000 counsel fees, which it has thrown upon the lessees by continual agitation of the legality of their title; that the state cannot be brought into court except by its own consent and as it is now in court on this issue if the lease is decided forfeitable the lessees will claim judgment for $1,500,000 betterments put by them on the road. The plea is very long and exhaustive and contains matter which state's counsel may move to strike out by demurrer. The trial of the case before a jury will be one of the memorable cases in Georgia. A large number of witnesses from all parts of Georgia will be summoned, and the able counsel who have displayed so much learning and ability in these preliminary skirmishes will be afforded a wider scope and a higher arena.

THE SHOPS ONCE MORE.

Fellow-Citizens of Atlanta: So far, we have raised only $7,275—leaving $2,725 yet to raise, to secure the location of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad shops in Atlanta. Owing to the rains of Saturday, I have secured one more day, Monday next, the 28th, in which to raise this little balance. No other location than the ground selected at the foot of Windsor street can be considered. Surely our property holders, and business men in every class of trade, do not comprehend the situation. The railroad is not demanding or asking anything. The company already owns ground well suited to the purpose; and ground and money are voluntarily offered them by Macon, Rome and Dalton, in any amount. All that is in the way of Atlanta securing the shops is for the city to put herself on an equal footing with the other places named. It is for our citizens, in their individual capacity, to decide whether the general shops and the headquarters of the southern division of the great East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia system shall be located here or go to some other point.

Our city charter prohibits council from paying out money for anything of this kind. One citizen has given the ground. Cannot all the balance of our city of near 50,000 inhabitants give $10,000 to grade the ground? Some citizens have responded liberally; others have not. The argument, it seems to me, is exhausted. No man can deny the very great importance, and the benefit that will result to every citizen of Atlanta. It is not simply a large increase of population; but of the very best class of skilled mechanics, and will be a place where our sons can learn valuable trades, which will encourage and build up other important enterprises and swell our population and wealth. Do not dodge the issue, but meet it as Atlanta has met every demand on her intelligence, energy and professional spirit. Have we lost our grip and our confidence in Atlanta? Let Monday determine this matter! On Monday morning the committee will start from my office at 9 o'clock, in hacks, and canvass the city. In the meantime, let every man who feels any interest in securing the shops, decide what he will give, promptly. Talk the matter over with your partners and friends, and be ready to put down all you can. The following gentlemen, viz: Anthony Murphy, A. D. Adair, D. A. Beatie, J. Norcross, Dr. Martin, Charley Collier William B. Lowe, and E. P. Chamberlin, will close the canvass, and report at my office on Monday at 4 o'clock p.m. The committee thus named will please meet promptly at the hour, 9 o'clock, and keep together till the canvass is over. We cannot afford to lose the shops; the remainder of the money must be raised. G. W. ADAIR.

Atlanta, Ga., August 26th, 1882.

Cut in a Fight.

Last night Abe Henry and Charley Sams, two negro men, fell out over a small debt and went for each other. Sams used his knife vigorously, and Henry received two ugly wounds in his right shoulder.

CITY NEWS.

The Regular Record of Current Local Events—Gossip of all Kinds.

Yesterday was a wet disagreeable day.

Sank Pantsy is wanted by the police for larceny.

The stringing of the telegraph fire alarm will be begun to-morrow.

The Ponce de Leon springs will be visited by a large crowd to-day.

The work at the corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets obstructs travel.

Mr. Singer, whose death was mentioned in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, from injuries received some months ago, was not hurt at the Atlanta elevator.

Go to W C & M L Tolbert, at the old stand of Sparks & Tolbert, 27 Decatur street, for fine beef, mutton and lamb. aug27—tf

Messrs. Byington & Rushing, of this city, will open the Lanier house Macon, September 1st. Mr. Byington is one of the most practical hotel men in the state and Macon may depend upon having a first-class hotel of the Lanier house.

At the Smith American Organ Co.'s

Can be seen the finest assortment of Pianos ever exhibited in the city. They have just received a full stock of the celebrated Chickering Upright Pianos. Don't fail to see them at their warerooms, 27 Whitehall street. 842

Sociable

with music and refreshments for benefit of St Luke's church, at 72 Wheat street, Wednesday evening, August 30th, 8 o'clock. All interested in the erection of the new church cordially invited to attend

For Lexington, Kentucky, Fair.

The Lexington, Ky., fair will be begun next week and promises to be one of the most successful shows ever had in that place. A large delegation will go from Macon and Atlanta. Among those who will leave Atlanta on Tuesday afternoon next are: General Phil Cook, Henry Wilson, W B Cox, E P Howell, E W Marsh, Mayor English, Dr Robert Spaulding, W T Newman, Amos Fox, W A Osborne, J T Glenn, Captain Henry Jackson, W H Inman, W D Luckie, B Castleman, W O Jones, Captain John Reynolds, J D Collins, Henry Powers, and L B Nelson.

Winona Temple.

Winona Temple Cold Water Templars, was organized in Atlanta thirteen years ago. More than one thousand and five hundred children have been initiated, of whom fully one hundred are now young men in the various departments of business in town. Generally they maintain their pledge. It is the old aphorism over again, as the twig is bent the tree inclines. If we can raise up a generation of temperance people the drunkards will soon pass away. Rev. Dr. Kendall will preach their anniversity sermon at Trinity church to-night. The following is the anniversary exercises, to begin at 3 p.m.: Opening and initiatory ceremonies of the temple. Address, by Master J. D. Mann. Music. I'll Take What Father Takes; Miss Lelia Collins. Music. Recitation; Miss Gertrude Hilburn. Address; Mr. Woods White, president Y. M. C. A. and a member of order. Music. Closing ceremonies by the temple.

Beautiful Pictures.

Always one of the most attractive places in Atlanta—Motes's gallery—is even more so than ever now. Mr. Motes has made a national reputation by his truly artistic pictures. He has just returned from the convention of the American photographers association held at Indianapolis. Among all the displays there none was more admired than that of Mr. Motes. His carbon pictures created quite a sensation and by the best judges were pronounced the finest work in that style they had ever seen. Mr. Motes has returned better prepared than ever to gratify the taste of the public. He has new appliances representing the latest advance in photographic art. He makes instantaneous pictures of children with remarkable accuracy. Among his new designs are some very pretty arrangements for children's pictures, as for instance a photograph he has of a bright boy in a pony phaeton holding the lines with a most life-like eagerness. A visit to Motes's gallery offers varied pleasures, and visitors to Atlanta should avail themselves of the opportunity.

KOKER KICKS

His Life Away at the End of a Rope for a Foul Crime in Alabama.

Judge Lynch has again asserted his power in Alabama. Night before last a negro man named Leonard Koker was hung by a mob composed of two hundred whites and blacks at Cole City, a station on the West Point road. Koker was a bad darkey, a history of whose crimes would make a thrilling story. He was a large, muscular negro, and for some time past had been working on the Atlanta and West Point track. On Wednesday last Leonard was seen to leave his fellow workmen and follow a white lady who resided in that section. The next morning the dead body of this lady was found not far from the place where the track repairers were working. There was every evidence that she had been brutally outraged, but as Leonard returned to his work he escaped suspicion. However during the day certain facts were ascertained which pointed to him, and on Thursday when he returned to work an effort was made to arrest him but he broke away from his captors and made his escape. A large party, composed of both blacks and whites, was at once organized and a hot pursuit given, which resulted in Koker's capture late Friday evening. After being captured Koker confessed the crime of which he was suspected, and said that he had first killed the woman and then outraged her. He not only admitted this offense, but told of a former murder he had committed. After the mob reached Cole City they prepared for his immediate execution, and about nine o'clock Friday night hung him to a tree and went off. Yesterday morning he was still dangling in the air, and was seen by the passengers on the West Point train as it passed the place.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

What Was Done at Ponce de Leon Springs Yesterday by the Sunday-schools.

The elements were against the children yesterday. It was expected that the children's day celebration would draw an immense crowd to Ponce de Leon springs, but to the disappointment of everybody clouds and rain held full sway, and when it was not actually raining the weather wore such a threatening aspect that few were willing to venture out. Even the most enthusiastic of the leaders were afraid that there would be no celebration at all. The street cars, however, carried out quite a number between showers, and although everything indicated a failure, when the hour arrived for opening the exercises there was a good crowd on hand. A large number of seats and a stand had been arranged in the grove near the terminus of the Gate City street railroad, and at eleven o'clock the exercises were opened with "Praise the Lord," in a grand chorus, in which all the schools joined, and after which prayer was offered by Rev. C. C. Davis. The responsive service was led by Rev. V. C. Norcross, and consisted of the 136th psalm with "For His Mercy Endureth Forever" for the response. At the conclusion of the responsive service all the schools sang "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." Professor W. F. Slaton, superintendent of the public schools, delivered an interesting address on the education of the mind by the schools of literature and the

EDUCATION OF THE HEART

by the Sunday-schools. He said that the education of the mind furnished a sword for good or a sword for evil, and that the only way to make that sword a sword for good was to educate the heart, and that the place to educate the heart was in the Sunday-school.

At the conclusion of Professor Slaton's address the schools sang "Hallelujah 'tis Done." The speeches of the boys under fifteen years of age followed this song. The speeches were for a prize of five dollars. The first speech was by Thomas Stewart, of the First Baptist Sunday-school. He was followed by Willie Hemphill, of Trinity Sunday-school, who spoke "The Power of Truth" in a manner which moved portions of his audience to tears. Thomas Kendall, of Trinity Sunday-school, also made a nice little speech. At the conclusion of Thomas Kendall's speech Mr. James, who was presiding, announced that a little Hebrew would be the next speaker. He called the name of Arthur Shulhafer and that young gentleman advanced to the stand, and in a faultless manner delivered a speech entitled "Our National Banner." He was followed by Oscar Starnes, of Cobb county, who spoke "The Orphan Boy" like a veteran accustomed to appear before the public. Mr. H. W. Fairbanks, of the Christian church Sunday school, made an address. At the conclusion of each of the speeches the schools sang pieces in the following order:

THE SINGING.

After Thomas Kendall's speech all the schools sang "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name." At the conclusion of Arthur Shulhafer's speech, the infant class of Trinity Sunday-school sang for the five dollar prize. After the speech of Oscar Starnes, the infant class of the Third Baptist Sunday-school sang for the prize. At the conclusion of Mr. Fairbanks address, all the schools sang, "Jesus Lover of My Soul." Following this, the infant class of the First Methodist Sunday-school sang "Jewels," very sweetly. The Third Baptist Sunday-school sang "Trust in the Lord," in the contest for the $5 prize for the best song, open to the county.

It was expected that the exercises would be suspended for dinner at twelve o'clock, but the threatening appearance of the weather led the management to decide that it was best to proceed and conclude the exercises without intermission. Colonel M. A. Candler made an interesting address, at the conclusion of which he delivered the prizes.

THE PRIZES.

The prize for the best speech was awarded to Arthur Schulhafer, and was $5. A special prize of $3 was awarded to Willie Hemphill on account of the excellent manner in which he spoke "The Power of Truth." The prize for bringing into Sunday-school the largest number of scholars was awarded to Susie Connolly, of the Seventh Baptist Sunday-school. She secured sixty new scholars during the year, and was awarded three prizes, amounting in all to six dollars. The prize for the best song was awarded to the Third Baptist Sunday school. This school also received the prizes for receiving the largest number of new scholars, all the prizes amounting to twenty dollars. Trinity Sunday-school received six prizes; a prize of ten dollars was given for the largest number of scholars gathered into the church. Three little girls won prizes for securing new scholars, as follows: Fannie Smith, for 25 new scholars, $3; Susie Wells, for 24 new scholars, $3; Mamie Ponder, for 20 new scholars, $2. The infant class of Trinity church received the $5 prize for the best song by an infant class.

Resolutions were introduced and passed thanking M T Castleberry for chairs furnished, Wilson & Bro for the use of lumber, and to Exposition mills for blocks furnished, and to Messrs Peters and Colpepper for the use of the grounds.

Rev. Virgil Norcross pronounced the benediction after which the crowd dispersed and basket dinners were partaken of. As the the evening wore on the people came back to the city all satisfied with the day, despite the bad weather.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

OF

SUMMER CLOTHING

AT COST,

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST

FOR CASH.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 Whitehall Street.

aug3 d12m—top col 7p

IN MEMORIAM.

BYERS—Whereas, God in His inscrutable providence has seen fit to permit a visitation of death to our ranks, and

Whereas, His irrevocable decree has called from our midst one of our most exemplary spirits and steadfast sisters sodalists, Mema Byers; therefore be it

Resolved, While we recognize the infinite wisdom of our omnipotent God in all his deeds for His own glory and our good, and bow with humble submission to His holy will, that we deeply lament the death of our friend and realize that our sodality has sustained a loss that cannot be repaired.

Resolved, That while we deplope her demise, we can with pleasure ever remember the many admirable traits of character that distinguished her pure young life, the earnestness with which she conformed to the precepts of holy church and rules of our sodality, and particularly ardor and piety that marked her devotion to our holy patron, the immaculate Virgin Mary.

Resolved, That her filial love and the purity of her life leaves an example for us to imitate, and the beautiful fortitude with which she endured her last sufferings is a divine favor that we hope to obtain.

Resolved, That we offer the bereaved mother and relatives of this deceased friend and member our sincerest sympathy in their dire affliction with the consoling belief that "what is our loss is God's gain."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, that a copy be sent to her mother and brothers, and that a blank page in our minute book be dedicated to her memory

MATTIE HOLLIDAY, President.
HANNAH MAHONEY,
LIZZIE GARDINER,
LIZZIE LOTHER,
MARY CONNALLY,
Committee Sodality Immaculate Conception.

I have had remarkable success with S. S. S. Have cured several cases permanently in a very short time. One case which I am now treating was given up to die, and after using three bottles is so far recovered that I think one more bottle will cure her.

J WYLIE QUILLIAN, M D,
Easleys, S C.

I had Scrofula for seven months, the ulcers covering nearly the entire surface of both legs. After having tried the usual remedy with no relief, I resorted to S. S. S., and am glad to say that six bottles has effectually cured me.

A. S. LENFESTY,
Atlanta, Ga.

Cures When Hot Springs Fail.

We have cases of Blood Poisoning in our town who lived at Hot Springs, and were finally cured with S. S. S. McCAMMON & MURRY,
Malvern, Ark.

Some thirty years ago there lived in Montgomery Ala., a young man who was terribly afflicted with scrofula. After being treated for a long time by the medical profession of this town with no benefit, he commenced taking S. S. S. After persistently taking it two months he was cured. Being acquainted with him for twenty years thereafter, I can testify that the disease never made its return.

J W BISHOP, J P.
Hot Springs, Ark.

Ten thousand dollars would not purchase from me what S. S. S. has effected in curing me of malarial rheumatism. ARCHIE THOMAS,
Editor Republican, Springfield, Tenn.

One gentleman who had been confined to his bed six weeks with mercurial rheumatism, has been entirely cured with S. S. S.

CHILES & BERRY,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

S. S. S. has done me more good than the Hot Springs; I was there in 1870. I think it will cure me entirely. P P GRAST, Sacramento, Ky.

S. S. S. cured me of scalp sores, sores in Nostrils and Ears after everything known to the medical profession had failed. Three months have passed since I quit taking S. S. S. There is no symptom of the disease remaining. I am permanently cured. It stands unrivaled for blood diseases.

JOHN S TAGGART, Salamanca, N Y.

Have heard the highest expressions of appreciation from parties who have taken S. S. S. for skin and blood diseases. WM LITTERER & Co,
Nashville, Tenn.

Have never handled anything which gave better satisfaction for blood and skin diseases than S. S. S.

CLARK & SLATER, Danville, Va.

Have used S S S for Skin Diseases with marked success. Am satisfied it will do all that is claimed for it.

WM B SMITH, M D,
Tumbling Shoals, S C.

Has given better satisfaction than any remedy for Blood Diseases we have ever handled.

SCHILLER & STEVENS,
Washington, D C.

Many physicians have indorsed S S S as a specific for Blood Diseases.

S MANSFIELD & Co. Memphis.

Have seen S S S stop the hair from falling out in a very short time. Wonderful effects in all Skin or Blood Diseases.

W H PATTERSON, Dallas, Tex.

857

M Rich & Bro's new store, No 54 and 56 Whitehall street, is now ready for inspection and well worth going to see. They are opening new goods in this new store and extend a hearty invitation to all to look at both store and goods; every department will be stocked with new and fresh goods. 854

CARPETS. CARPETS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

JOHN RYAN

Is receiving daily the largest and most magnificent lot of Carpets ever shown in any Carpet House in the Southern States, consisting in part of

TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELLS, WILTONS,
VELVETS, MOUQUETTE, AXMINSTER,
All kinds, INGRAINS, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

and is selling them at prices which are unapproachable by any house in the United States.

JOHN RYAN

ALSO, KEEPS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

HOUSE FUNISHING GOODS

to be found anywhere. Below we mention a few of the many house-furnishing articles always to be found in his

EXTENSIVE CARPET WARE-ROOMS.

Crumb Cloths all sizes. Mosquito Nets. Lambrequins made in all designs and of any material. Dado Shades in latest designs. Ottomans, Adjustable Cornices, Mattresses, Scotch Holland, all widths and colors.

Magnificent assortment of Crettones, Raw Silk, Jute Goods, etc.

JOHN RYAN

makes a specialty of Recovering Furniture.

CARPETS SOLD ON TNE INSTALLMENT PLAN

AT CASH PRICES.

Parties contemplating furnishing their houses this fall will save money and study their own interests by calling at

JOHN RYAN'S,
61 WHITEHALL AND 70--78 BROAD ST.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Having determined to sell out our entire Retail Drug Department, September 1, 1882, we will, after that date, sell at

WHOLESALE ONLY.

PEMBERTON, IVERSON & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

---AND---

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

40 AND 42 WALL STREET, Opposite Passenger Depot.

N. B.---Third Floor 100x50 feet, with elevator, suitable for light manufacturing purposes, for Rent.

aug12—dtf 7thp un ryan

It will be your own fault if you miss the best chance of the season—that of the sale by auction of the remainder of M Rich & Bro's large stock. D P Ellis, the auctioneer, will take pleasure in selling to you at the old stand, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets, at 10 o'clock, next Tuesday morning. 853 aug27 sun tues

Copies of the DAILY or WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, with H. W. Grady's sketch of the Hon. B. H. Hill, can be had at the counter or by mail, 5 cents per copy. d&wtf

Buy you Georgia raised seed rye from Megee, Johnson & Co., 87 Broad street. 845—aug27 sun&wed

Save your ready cash for the great auction sale of the balance of M Rich & Bro's stock. The goods will be sold at any price they will bring under the hammer of Auctioneer Ellis. The time and place 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning at the old stand, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. 853 aug27 sun tues

To close out the Wagon Department, D Morgan is offering the famous Studebaker Farm Wagon at very low figures. 799

Three hundred bushels Georgia rye for seed. MEGEE, JOHNSON & CO.
845—aug27 sun&wed 87 Broad street.

Go to see M Rich & Bro's new store, No 54 and 56 Whitehall street and you will see the most elegant and finest store of its size in the whole country. It will pay to walk out of your way if only to look at the store. Visitors always welcome. 854

Catoosa Excursions.

Round trip tickets to Catoosa Springs, including board one week, $10. Saturday tickets, board included, good to return until Monday morning, $5. Sunday tickets, including dinner, $3. For sale only at Western and Atlantic ticket office. july27 tf

D Morgan is closing out the celebrated Studebaker Wagon at cost. 799

Cheap Ice.

Packed for country trade, 50c per 100 pounds; low prices given to dealers. Also fresh Fish and Oysters received daily, wholesale and retail. Send orders to H. F. EMERY, Atlanta.
aug25—d3t

Kidney Disease.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, etc., cured by "Buchupaida." $1. Depot, Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta.

BOOK STORE.

Mr. Charles H. Ainslie, of Virginia, comes to our city highly recommended, and is a young man of considerable business experience in his line of school books, miscellaneous books, blank books, stationery, and the current periodicals of the day. He solicits the patronage of the public at 110 Whitehall street, where every attention, together with low prices will be given. Please note the place No. 110 Whitehall. 649 aug20—d3t sun

Special Notice.

To our Friends and Patrons: Our Mr M Rich has been north for the past month purchasing goods for our new and spacious stores, Nos 54 and 56 Whitehall street. These goods have been selected with great care, with a view to pleasing everybody. They will be taken out of the cases in the morning and I will be ready for your inspection. While this is not our formal opening, we will take great pleasure in showing to all who may kindly favor us with a call the very latest novelties in imported and domestic goods yet out in our line.

We desire to express our thanks to our many patrons for their kindness and liberality in the past, and assure them that nothing shall be spared on our part to merit a continuance of the patronage they have bestowed on us.

854 M. RICH & BRO.

DO YOU WANT

Strictly first-class meats? Call on Clemmons & Kenny, 108 Whitehall. 836—7th p

From the Great Drug House of the Northwest.

CHICAGO, July 14th, 1882.

We do not hesitate to say that for a year past we have sold more of your Swifts Specific (S. S. S.) than all other blood purifiers combined and with most astonishing results. One gentleman who used half a dozen bottles says that it has done him more good than treatment which cost him $1,000. Another who had used it for a scrofulous affection reports a permanent cure from its use. Yours truly,

VANSHAACK, STEVENSON & Co.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 17th, 1882.

I have had what my physicians termed eczema for over eight years, and came five years ago to this place to live in order that I might be cured. During that time I energetically applied all the healing art of the physicians here (both internal and external) in connection with the celebrated Thermal hot baths, and in addition have taken more than a hundred bottles of various medicines without the desired result. Up to three months ago I had almost believed my case incurable, and began taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) with all the skepticism possible, although the eruption was at first worse, yet there were some signs of improvement, and after three months use of S. S. S I am sound and well, not a sign af the eruption, my skin smooth and clear Ind my general health as good as it ever was. of there are any doubting ones, let them write to me here.

J. N. PRATT.

Make it your business to attend the final closing out sale at auction of the balance of M Rich & Bro's stock. Sale to commence on Tuesday next at 10 a m. See what is to be sold in another column. 853 aug27 sun tues

THE PLACE

To get BEST meats is at Clemmons & Kenny's, 108 Whitehall. 836—7th p

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION

AT

GAY'S

OF SOME SPECIAL LOTS OF

SUMMMER SUITS

We will make extracrdinary low prices for the coming week, to-wit
Suits at $8, former price $11.
Suits at $10, former price $14.
Suits at $12½, former price $18.
Suits at $15, former price $20.
Suits at $18, former price $22½
These goods are desirable.

THEY ARE CHEAP.

Come and see them.

A. O. M. GAY & CO.,

37 PEACHTREE STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

706mar19—d1y 7th p

LANIER HOUSE,

MACON, GA.,

OPENS UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Refurnished, Repainted and all Modern Improvements.

FREE BUSS.

BYINGTON & RUSHING.

886 aug27d4t

LAW OFFICE OF JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,
Rooms 5 and 6, Atlanta National Bank.
Messrs. McBRIDE & CO., Atlanta, Ga.:
In reply to your question, I answer that your "Cherry's Patent Steam Evaporator" has been running on my plantation at Orchard Hill, for several weeks in connection with several others of different patents. My Orchard Superintendent reports than it gives satisfaction, and that it is the best Evaporator he ever saw for general use.
JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM.
jan16—d1y top 1st col 8p

SCHOOL BOOKS
—AND—
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
—FOR—
COLLEGES, ACADEMIES,
High Grammar, Primary, and Private Schools.
HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.
feb18—d1y un mcb

DIAMONDS
FINE
JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
LARGEST STOCK, NEWEST STYLES
and Lowest Prices.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
FACTORY & SALESROOM,
34 WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 7⅛c; in New York, at 12 15-16; in Atlanta at 12¼

Daily Weather Report
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, August 26, 10:31, P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.98	71	68	S.	Fresh	.20	Fair.
Augusta	30.05	73	...	S. E.	Light	.12	Cloudy.
Galveston	29.9	83	76	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.97	83	71	.....	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.05	83	...	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.01	74	...	W	Light	1.72	Fair.
Montgomery	30.00	74	70	S. W.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	29.98	80	76	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.00	73	71	S.	Light	.48	Cloudy.
Palestine	29.98	73	73	E.	Light	.69	Clear
Savannah	30.06	78	...	W.	Light	.01	Lt. rain.

Local Observations.

Time of Observation.						
6:31 a.m.	29.99	70	68	S. E.	Fresh	.11	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.01	78	70	S.	Fresh	...	Cloudy.
2:31 p.m.	29.95	74	71	E.	Gent.	.08	Lt. rain.
6:31 "	29.96	73	69	S. W.	Fresh	...	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.98	71	68	S.	Fresh	.20	Fair.

Mean daily bar..... 29.975 | Maximum ther..... 79.5
Mean daily ther..... 72.0 | Minimum ther..... 70.0
Mean daily humid..... 90.3 | Total rainfall..... .39

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A

ELEGANT
ESTABLISHMENT

One of the most attractive and elegant establishments in Atlanta, is the handsome jewelry store of A F Pickert, No 5 Whitehall street. His superb and tastefully arranged stock claims the admiration of all who see it, and a visit to his establishment is always pleasant and interesting, for aside from the attractions of a pretty and stylish stock of jewelry, he has just received a large stock of the celebrated Meriden Britania company's silverware, some elegant designs in tea sets, water sets, baking dishes, with porcelain lining, something handsome, and many other goods too numerous to mention. These goods are the heaviest triple plate, and the finest finished goods in the world. Go to No 5 Whitehall street and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
JEWELER.

P S—A full line of the finest imported Spectacles and Eye-Glasses can also be found at my place, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years.
may28 dtf—1st col 8p

WATCHES,
JEWELRY.
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
31 Whitehall Street.
We are prepared to do all the most difficult
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE.
feb4—d1y 8p un pick

MEETINGS.

A meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is called for Monday evening, the 28th, a four o'clock. Every member is most urgently requested to be present, as work of importance is before the union. All friendly to the cause invited.
sun27 MRS E C WITHER.

Be sure to attend the auction sale by D P Ellis, auctioneer, of the balance of M Rich & Bro's large stock, consisting of dry goods, fancy goods, novelties, etc. Sale will commence at 10 a m Tuesday, 29th inst, and continue three days and nights at the old stand, No 65 Whitehall street, corner of Hunter.
863aug27—2t sun&tues

Dressing Well.

Mr. C. G. Grosse, "the leader of fashion," was busy yesterday opening a large line of new goods purchased on his recent northern tour. A CONSTITUTION reporter who happened to be in Mr. Grosse's tailoring establishment in the afternoon, was struck with the beauty and excellence of the entire line of goods, which embraced some of the handsomest suitings ever seen in Atlanta and which was by far more complete than even the full lines heretofore shown by Mr. Grosse. His stock embraces everything that could possibly be demanded. Mr. Grosse is a gentleman who is alive to the changes of the fashions, and anticipates the demand and is ready for it. He watches the fashionable world with a keen eye, and no fastidious youth is quicker than he is to note what is going on. The fits that he makes are famous, and all in all he well deserves the title of the "leader of fashion." Those who appreciate the best goods and the latest styles should go and see him and his line of goods.

Firing a Pistol.

Last night about nine o'clock the report of a pistol in the office of Hendrix & McBurney, on Broad street, created some excitement, which was heightened when a young man who was in the office hastily extinguished the light and left the building. It was rumored that there were two men seen in the office when the pistol was fired, and only one was seen to come out suspicion of wrong was aroused. The door was forced by the police but nothing was found except a five-barreled revolver with one chamber empty. It was decided that the pistol was fired accidentally, and that the young man retired hastily to escape arrest.

THE HEKTOGRAPH.
100 copies from one writing.
Cap, Letter and Note size.
PHILLIPS & CREW,
AGENTS.
july8—d1y top 2d col 8p

ROAD CARTS.

Their Growing Popularity in Georgia as Well as Elsewhere.

Road carts are gaing popularity in Atlanta, as well as throughout the state. Mr. Atwater, manager of the Milburn wagon company, has on exhibition at the company's salesroom and warehouse, in the Young Men's Library building, one of the most beautiful specimens of these vehicles. It is so ingeniously balanced that in ordinary traveling there is not a pound's weight on the horse. Every man who feels an interest in these beautiful vehicles should go down and see the one that Mr. Atwater has on exhibition. Several Atlanta gentlemen who own flyers have ordered these road carts for practice on the Boulevard. The road cart has a mate in a new buck board, also manufactured by the Milburn wagon company, and which is so built as to give the feet a good foot rest, with a spring—a new invention. With these new vehicles is a beautiful village cart for ladies. These vehicles are all new in Atlanta, but they are nobby and are gaining great favor among those who are ready and willing to keep up with the fashions and improvements of the age.

A CONSTITUTION reporter was in to see these new vehicles yesterday, and while there was shown through the establishment. One of the neatest things that was noticed was an Oppenheim jump buggy. It is one of the most ingenious inventions of the period and fairly eclipses anything in its line ever put upon the market. In an instant it can be changed from a double seated top buggy to a single seated top buggy, perfect in proportions and everything else—and it can be changed back quite as readily. Mr. Atwater also has a full line of fine carriages, buggies, phaetons, Surrys, spring wagons, baby carriages, harness, etc., in addition to the immense stock of the famous Milburn farm wagons. The basement rooms of the building are packed and jammed, while the sidewalk floors are filled to their utmost. There are over 500 wagons, nearly 100 carts and more than half as many buggies and carriages now in stock. The trade is immense. From the one house three buggies and twelve wagons were sold yesterday. The reporter asked Mr. Atwater the cause of the company's marvelous success. He said:

"Merit wins always. We have a factory that occupies 32 acres, employs 500 skilled mechanics and makes 20,000 wagons per annum; and of that 20,000 every one is guaranteed to be without fault. We manufacture the famous hollow axle wagon that is taking the country by storm. We sell cheap, keep from ten to twelve million feet of lumber on hand, and know what we are turning out; and thus what we put before the people is such that where we once get a foothold it is ours for good and always."

Atlanta is promised a rare treat in October. Miss Laura V. Moore, of Griffin, has been in Boston for two years past completing her musical education and will return in about a month one of the most finished vocalists in the south. Miss Moore has always had a superb voice, but with the cultivation received by the best masters in the hub, she returns to Georgia prepared to surprise everybody. In Boston, where she has several times appeared in public, her success has been marked. Her voice is a deep, rich soprano, and at her concert which will be given here, Atlanta can hope and will receive one of the rarest treats ever enjoyed. Miss Moore will locate in Atlanta and will certainly prove a notable acquisition to the musical circle of the city.

PERSONAL.

A Rosenfeld returned yesterday from New York.
Mr George D Thomas, of Athens, is at the Kimball.
Mrs M F Meigs, is visiting relatives in Carroll county.
Mr R O Pitts has moved from Cedartown to Atlanta.
Mr C F Plank, of Augusta, was at the Kimball yesterday.
Mrs A Leyden and Miss Estelle Leyden are at Indian Spring.
Mr C A Hudman, of Opelika, spent yesterday at the Kimball.
Mr J F Cavanaugh and family, of Savannah, are at the Kimball.
Colonel William Markham and lady will leave the city to-day for New York.
Mr Benjamin Gilham, of Richmond, Virginia, is stopping at the Kimball.
The Misses Williams, of Augusta, are visiting Mrs Shiy, 31 Merritt's avenue.
Mr W B Hammond and Mr M O Bowdion, of Griffin, are registered at the Kimball.
Misses Nannie and Ida Hamilton, of Cuthbert, are visiting friends at 215 Collins street.
Mrs J W Clement, of Eutaw, Ala, is visiting her father, Dr F L Constantine, on Wheat street.
Mrs William Lee, and Miss Hattie Thompson, of Greenville, South Carolina, are visiting relatives in Atlanta.
S M Wall, of the telegraph office, is spending Sunday, at Greenville, South Carolina.
Miss C Cochrane, who has been spending several weeks in north Georgia, is now visiting friends in Marietta.
Major A Leyden has returned to his home in Atlanta, and reports the Denver exposition as booming.
Mr Henry H Constantine and his charming sisters, Misses Bettie and Annie, are now at Tate Springs.
Mrs L Dean, Miss W E Austin, and Mrs J M Jones, of Atlanta, have returned after a pleasant season at Gainesville and New Holland.
Mrs Amanda Crump and Miss Jessie Crump, of Augusta, are here on a visit to their friends, stopping at Mr. Max Baer's, 16 Smith street.
Mrs D F Sullivan, of Pensacola, Florida, accompanied by her charming daughters, Misses Katie and Louise, have rooms at the Kimball.
Miss Mary Wilson, who has been visiting friends in McDonough, and spending some days at Indian Spring, has returned to her home at West End.
Mrs Allie Martin, who has been spending a few weeks with relatives and friends in Shelbyville, Tennessee, has returned to her home in this city.
Miss Lola H Washington, after having spent a pleasant summer, visiting the places of note in western North Carolina, will return to Atlanta, Wednesday the 30th, ready to resume her school duties on the following Monday.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

Do you have a friend? Does that friend suffer with neuralgia or headache? If so you can do him no greater service than to tell him of the Neuralgine. It never fails to cure neuralgia and headache.
mar9—d1y sun, tues thur

Cheap Excursion to Cincinnati, O.

By reference to our advertising columns will be found a notice of a cheap excursion to Cincinnati to witness the grand pageant on the opening day of the Cincinnati exposition. The return tickets allow two full days in Cincinnati, and the round trip rate has been placed at the low price of ten dollars. Preparations are being made for a large crowd. The excursion leaves Atlanta September 5th at 2:40 p m. 866

ATLANTA, Ga., July 28th, 1882—Major Z A Rice—Dear sir: The undersigned citizens of the Fifth ward, desiring to have an honest, impartial, industrious and intelligent citizen to represent her interests in council, and having confidence in your ability to fill the position to the satisfaction of the entire city, hereby respectfully ask the use of your name in that connection. As you know, a vacancy will occur next fall, and in the event of your compliance with this request we will give you a cheerful support and use every honorable means to secure your election. Very respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

Charles Pinckney, C L Redwine, E L Stroud, Robert Winship, H L Wilson, Hinton P Wright, John H Groves, J H James, W F Westmoreland, T A Frierson, B F Sawyer, D H Howell, E VanGoidtsnoven, H W L Powell, J J Powell, F M Grogan, Henry Seltzer, James R Wylie, W T Wall, C H Hunnicutt, T H Kennedy, B G Kelly, M R Berry, L C Jones, Thomas Raines, S G Holland, A G Grier, James W Loyd, John C Hallman, John Silvey, J P Mayes, C Treadwell, John Blount, J M B Carlton & Son, Johnson & Son, E Van Winkle, W W Boyd, W A Woodbury, V M Hodgson, W S Simmons, James Sharp, B Y Pharr, W C Asher, J H Gilbert, M D, L C Thomas, J W Odell, W T Waters, B B Crew, A L Harris, R M Auten, R S Waters, G C Drummond, John Davis and others.

ATLANTA, Ga, August 26th, 1882—Charles Pinckney, M D, W F Westmoreland, M D, James R Wylie, Robert Winship, E Van Winkle, W S Simmons, B B Crew and other good citizens of the Fifth ward—Gentlemen: Your petition asking me to be a candidate in the approaching election is hereby acknowledged.

Complication of business and family affliction are the causes of my delay in responding earlier to your kind request. If my services can benefit the city I am willing to waive these considerations and render what help I can to her advancement, provided the people think proper to elect me a member of council for our ward. Yours truly,
819 Z. A. RICE.

The great closing out auction sale of M Rich & Bro's stock will commence 29th inst. Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock and last for three days and nights. The goods to be sold are calicoes, dress ginghams, dress goods, flannels, dress flannels, cassimeres, table covers, towels, napkins, mosquito nets, ladies' and gents collars and cuffs, ladies' and gents linen handkerchefs, ladies', misses' and children's hose of all kinds; gloves in every variety; fans, notions and fancy goods of every description. Don't fail to be on hand at the old stand, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. 853aug27—2t sun&tues

AUGUST 26TH, 1882.
NEW STYLES IN SILKS JUST OPENED.

We opened on yesterday another solid case of beautiful and stylish and IMPORTED SILKS in all the late shades. A full line of Dress Goods. New Black Goods, New Neckwear. New Gloves and Hosiery. New Table Linens and Napkins. New and Pretty Goods in every department. We will receive THIS SEASON THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINE IMPORTED DRESS GOODS EVER SHIPPED SOUTH.

BARGAINS In all style Summer Dress Goods; In Table Linens in short lengths; Odd lots in Hosiery, Lisle Thread Gloves, etc.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

We are closing all odd lots in our Shoe Department REGARDLESS OF COST. THESE GOODS ARE BEST MAKES.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

New and stylish designs just received. We handle the best and all we ask is before you buy examine quality and prices of our WILTONS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, INGRAINS, ETC. Also, we have a complete stock of OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, CORNACES, LAMBREQUINS, OTTOMANS, etc., etc. MOTQUITO CANOPIES MADE TO ORDER.

Agents Butterrick's Patterns. CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FOR SALE.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS Gent's Furnishing Goods House. Fine opportunity for a live man. Everything desirable. No old stock. For particulars, address
NICHOLSON & JAMES, 3 Pryor St.
aug18 3w fri sun tues

SHOLES'S ATLANTA CITY DIRECTORY.

Volume 7, for 1883,

Will be issued as usual, the canvass beginning November 1, and the work being pushed to prompt completion.

A party signing himself "C. F. Weatherbe, the Directory Man," has stated that he has personally issued the directory for six years, that he is "sole proprietor, copyrighted," that he is the "only successor to Sholes & Co.," etc, etc. These statements as also the verbal one which he has made that I am his debtor, are utterly and absolutely false.

He was my employe, as a solicitor, for four years, and two years ago I gave him a partnership in the profits of my directory business; his duty still continuing that of a solicitor.

He never compiled or issued a directory in his life, as I never trusted him with that portion of the work. It was not his forte.

He has no copyright. No book can be copyrighted before publication.

He cannot be "successor to Sholes & Co." when he never had a proprietary interest in my business, and I am continuing it as heretofore.

The only statement I have heard of his making that approaches the truth, is that he was "managing partner of Sholes & Co. for several years." During the twenty-one months that he was partner he "managed" to secure by far the larger share of the profits.

I have no objection to any party attempting to publish a directory of Atlanta, and if the business community should prefer to encourage him and discourage me, I could not object either. I simply wish a "fair field and no favor"—no attempt to sail under my colors, no humbug of a copyright as giving exclusive privilege, when every man in Atlanta can publish a directory of his own if he chooses, and no story that I owe a debt that cannot be collected, when any commercial agency will give I the lie. I am very respectfully,

A. E. SHOLES,
Publisher Sholes' Atlanta Directory.
aug25—d2t fri sun

The Truth of the Pudding," etc.

Wm Armstrong, Peachtree street; Geo B McCrary, Peachtree street; Fincher & Hubbard, Peachtree street; S Marion, Marietta street; W D Smith, Decatur street; Charles C Thorn, Whitehall street; C J Kamper, McDonough street; I J Prim, McDonough street; Sheldon & Co, McDonough street; M B Byron, McDonough street, and

46

Other Family Grocers in Atlanta heretofore published are selling the

DIAMOND
PATENT FLOUR,
THE BEST IN AMERICA.

—THE—

SILVER PATENT FLOUR

Is as good as the best Patent on the market (EXCEPT THE DIAMOND), and the price lower. 860

You will always find an elegant assortment of Buttons and at the lowest prices by calling on Wallace Rhodes, 72 Whitehall street. 828

That Nobby Flour.

Fifty-six leading merchants in the city are now handling the "Diamond Patent." This is certainly a good showing that speaks for itself. The Diamond Patent is a good flour, and Mr. Wyly deserves credit for his sagacity and pluck.

Seed rye! Seed rye! Send to Megee Johnson & Co., 87 Broad street. 845—aug27 sun& wed

A Monument for Senator Hill.

All of our citizens who feel interested in the erection of a monument to our beloved dead senator, Hon B H Hill, are invited to meet in the senate chamber at the capitol on Tuesday night, August 29, 1882, at 8 p m, for the purpose of forming a "Ben Hill Monumental Association." No one will be at this time asked for a subscription; but those who are willing to aid the work will enroll themselves as associate members of the association and proceed to an organization. At some future day they and all other citizens will be by the society requested to contribute as they feel able and are inclined. The monument will be erected at some central point, where it will serve not only to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious dead, but to beautify our growing city. Surely two such objects should call out all of our patriotic citizens to meet and form a strong organization.

CLEMMONS & KENNY,
108 WHITEHALL, are always supplied with the BEST Tennessee beef and all other meats kept in a first-class market 836—8th p

Mr. E. F. Shropshire is now in New York buying my Fall Stock; will therefore close out the remainder of my Spring Stock at remarkably low prices to make room for the new. Call early and obtain bargains. Wallace Rhodes, 72 Whitehall Street. 828

Thompson's Palace Dining Rooms, 13 Alabama Street

At no time since his long residence in Atlanta has Thompson been better prepared to attend to the wants of the public than at present, and at no time has he given greater satisfaction than now. Having very recently taken charge of Allen's restaurant, he has overhauled it, made changes and additions, repainted it, until it is just such a place as was needed in Atlanta. The dining rooms for ladies will be under the immediate supervision of Mrs Thompson, and this insures superior accommodations for ladies; cool rooms; everything neat, in good taste, and will doubtless be generously patronized. The kitchens, dining rooms, linen rooms; in short, the entire establishment, is all nicely ventilated, fitted up with every convenience, and so presided over as to give an assurance to ladies and gentlemen that Thompson's restaurant is just such a place as they wish to patronize.

The new store for M Rich & Bro, on Whitehall street, has just been completed by Moser & Lind, architects. For variety of original design, it is one of the finest things of its size south of New York. Everything about it, inside or out, is a novelty in its way worth seeing.

Anthracite Coal.

Read J C Kimball's advertisement of a cargo of "Lorberry" Red Ash elsewhere in this paper.
875

"Something New but Nothing Strange."

That applications are pouring into the Marriage Guarantee Association from all parts of the country. They issue certificates of $5,000 daily, three and four months' plan; also $10,000 daily plan for parties who contemplate marriage in a short time. Good agents wanted; will make liberal terms. Address
W T ABRAHAMS,
871 Secretary, 42 N Royal St, Mobile, Ala.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO
HIRSCH BROS
42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET,
Who were too busy yesterday receiving their Immense Fall Stock to prepare their advertisement.
mar20—d1y un cham 8p

ROLLER PATENT FLOUR.

We are receiving weekly shipments of the genuine Roller Patent Flour. Also No. 2 Snow Roller Patent Flour, from the finest and only exclusively Roller Mill in the Southern States.

These two grades are not excelled by any other Flours manufactured in America.

Ask your Grocer for B. F. Wyly & Co.'s Number One Roller Patent and you will simply get the best made, and at the most reasonable price.

B. F. WYLY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
47 and 49 Alabama Street.
869 aug27 sun tues thurs 2w

Will sell you a splendid Marseilles Quilt for one dollar if you will call Monday at Wallace Rhodes', 72 Whitehall street. 828

W.H. BROTHERTON'S
Dress Goods Department is very attractive.
All-wool Black Bunting 15c.
Half-wool Black Bunting 10c.
Black and White, Brown and Black, Black and Blue and Black Striped Silks 50c.
Plain Black Silk 50c.
Colored Silks, in all shades, 50 cents.
Black all-wool Cashmere 40c.
Black Satin 50, Colered Satins in delicate shades $1.00, and all other goods in this department correspondingly low.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At the expiration of Alderman Beermann's term of office, the south side of the railroad will have no immediate representative in the aldermanic board, as there are two of the ones holding over from the north side. Justice demands that Alderman Beermann's successor should be from the south side of Atlanta and they present the name of that old, tried public spirited citizen, Major John H. Mecaslin, as a suitable man to fill the place and one that will be supported by the whole people of Atlanta.

Have just opened a splendid assortment of Cassimeres and Jeans. You can buy them cheap at Wallace Rhodes, 72 Whitehall Street. 828

GEORGIA BARLEY!

GEORGIA RYE!

FOR SEED.

MICKELBERRY & WHITLOCK.
848

Maddox, Rucker & Co. received to-day LaGrange's first new bale cotton. 859

Raffle.

The organ belonging to Cherokee Tribe I O R M will be raffled at Fletcher's saloon, No 23 Marietta street, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. 804

W.H. BROTHERTON'S
Ready-made Clothing Department in Gents', Boys' and Children's is complete. If you need a new suit examine his immense stock. His prices are lower than the lowest.

On the Way,

A full cargo of the celebrated "Lorberry" Red Ash Anthracite, all sizes, direct from the mines. Send your orders in time to be delivered direct from cars and secure low prices. The "Lorberry" is as far superior to all other anthracite coals as the Montevallo is to other bituminous coals. Guaranteed to burn freely in any grate, stove or furnace.
J. C. KIMBALL,
875 11 Alabama and 72 Marietta sts.

Best Prints, Summer Styles, only 5c per yard at Wallace Rhodes, 72 Whitehall St. 828

The time to buy is when you can get a good thing low. Go to D Morgan and see what he is doing in the Wagon and Buggy line. 799

The Grand Bargains offered by D. H. DOUGHERTY the past week have been duly appreciated by the people and a good trade has been the result. A great many goods have been sold, but there are still enough left to supply all who need them. These bargains are unprecedented in the city and will still be offered that ALL MAY BE SUPPLIED.

Remember, DOUGHERTY is selling goods CHEAP FOR THE CASH. His prices cannot be touched by any other house and his fair dealing with all is proverbial

Don't let the chance to procure good goods at A VERY LOW PRICE escape you.

Fall Goods are now arriving daily and ROOM MUST BE MADE for them.

DOUGHERTY has adopted the CASH SYSTEM and it is working beautifully for his customers as weil as himself.

Table Linens in all the different grades and styles at Wallace Rhodes, 72 Whitehall St. 828

We beg to call attention to the announcement of Edgewood seminary, which appears in another column. The growth of this popular suburb of Atlanta has induced the citizens to invite Mrs Ava Wright to take charge of this institution.

This lady is an educator of several years experience, thoroughly conversant with all the modern appliances of instruction, and has the personal recommendation of Dr H V M Miller, Colonel G W Adair, Hon Milton A Candler, Rev A E Axson, Dr Robert Battey, and other citizens of Atlanta and Rome. We are pleased to notice this addition to the educational facilities of our vicinity, and congratulate the citizens of Edgewood in securing the services of Mrs Wright.

The Palace barber shop, No. 7 Alabama street, is the place to get a good shave, shampoo, hair cut or bath. They will serve you right. Give them a call.

W.H. BROTHERTON'S
5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 75c and $1.00 Counters are more attractive than anything of the kind in the South. Articles at 5c and 10c that sell in other houses in a regular way for 25c and 50c.
Be sure and examine the goods on these Counters.

Everyone should attend the ice cream festival at the Mission of the Redeemer, corner Walker and Fair streets, Tuesday, August 29th. 815

SHOES

JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices."

Offers the following

BARGAINS
THIS WEEK.

1,000 pairs Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, $1 a pair, well worth $1.75, anywhere.

580 pairs Ladies' Kid Button Boots, box toe, worked button-holes, $1.25, worth $2.25.

1,000 pairs Goat Laced Shoes, sewed, 75 cts. per pair. Well worth $1.50.

WONDERFUL
BARGAINS!

500 pairs fine fox Gaiters, 85c a pair, well worth $1.50 anywhere.

Men's plain or Box-toe Gaiters, $1.50 per pair. Always sold at $2.25.

Misses' fine foxed Gaiters 75c a pair, worth $1.25.

A superb stock of boy's shoes, just received, for school wear. Also Misses' and Childrens' school shoes in button and laced goods---every imaginable style.

The manufacturing establishments of the entire country have been searched, and the best line made in school shoes for children is here offered as the result.

Zeigler's goods, a full line. Bay State goods a full line, for fall wear just opened at

JOHN KEELY'S

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
Ladies' all-Leather sewed Shoes $1.
Ladies' sewed all-Leather Imitation Goat Shoes $1.
Ladies' Kid foxed Shoes $1.
Ladies' all-cloth beautiful Shoes 75c.
Ladies' Kid Slippers 50c.
Ladies' Newport Ties 75c.
Carpet Slippers for Men and Women 50c.
Men's Calt Shoes, in all sizes, $1.
These are the Biggest Bargains in Shoes ever offered in this city. Finer makes at satisfactory prices at W. H. BROTHERTON'S.

GEORGIA BARLEY

GEORGIA RYE!

FOR SEED.

MICKELBERRY & WHITLOCK.
848

W.H. BROTHERTON'S
Millinery Department, presided over by Mrs. B. LYON, is one of the most attractive establishments of the kind south of Baltimore.
Do not fail to call and examine the beautiful Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, etc.
Also, agent for the sale of Mme. Demorest's celebrated Patterns. This is the best and most reliable pattern sold.

An elegant assortment of Lace Collars just received, comprising twenty-five different styles, at Wallace Rhodes, 72 Whitehall Street. 828

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT AT HAAS'S OFFICE, 32 ALABAMA STREET.
aug24 dtf

CORRECTION.

FROM HAVING SOLD OUT MY LIVERY BUSINESS, I find the impression prevails with some that I also sold my undertaking business, so I respectfully announce to the public that I retain the undertaking business with

MR. H. M. PATTERSON,

undertaker, in charge, at the same place, and in connection with my former livery, now Miller & Brady's, Markham House Block, where everything pertaining to the business will be furnished in first-class style, at moderate prices.
Respectfully, G. R. BOAZ.
697jan15 d1y 8p